

JPRS-SSA-85-058

5 July 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

5 July 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS	Reportedly Finished	
	(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 22 May 85).....	1
Briefs		
	PTA Needs Billions	3

ANGOLA

Officials Discuss Need for Tax Reform	
(A. Carlos Santos, J. Gomes Santos; AFRICA JORNAL,	
22 May 85).....	4

KENYA

Briefs		
	Clandestine Arms Factory Uncovered	8

NIGERIA

Reasons for Recent Religious Riots Detailed	
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 8 May 85).....	9
Security Agents Accused of Conniving With Smugglers	
(NEW NIGERIAN, 4 Apr 85; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 7 Apr 85)....	14
Buhari Accusation, by Ibrahim Salihu	14
Newspaper Criticizes Agents, Editorial	15
Masts Pose Danger at Airports	
(Okwudi Okosieme; DAILY STAR, 2 Apr 85).....	17
Indications Seen of Morocco's Desire for Good Relations	
(Oscar Ede; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 17 Mar 85).....	19

Large-Scale Fraud Uncovered at Aluminum Company (Musa Ilallah; SUNDAY TRIUMPH, 7 Apr 85).....	21
Advertized Aluminum Plant Reportedly Nonexistent (Sani Haruna; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 May 85).....	22
Privatization of Public Enterprises (Mohammed Hayatu-Deen; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 7 Apr 85).....	23
Bauchi Commissioner Reportedly Sacked for Impropriety (Waziri Garba; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 May 85).....	26
Fraud Reportedly Affecting Youth Corps (NEWSWATCH, 25 Mar 85).....	27
Local Arms Makers To Get Government Backing (Olu Adebayo; NEW NIGERIAN, 30 Apr 85).....	32
Oil Prospecting in Chad Basin Suspended (Yinka Guedon; NEW NIGERIAN, 23 Apr 85).....	33
Farmers Protest Over Government Maize Freeze (DAILY TIMES, 4 May 85).....	35
Gembu Project To Displace 15,000 Persons (NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Apr 85).....	36
Briefs	
River Ports for Gongola	37
Fake ID Cards	37
Islamic Sports Federation Created	38
National Language Urged	38
Armored School Established	38
SEYCHELLES	
Briefs	
Leader Hits at Exiles	39
SOUTH AFRICA	
Divestment Threat Seen as Overrated (Cherilyn Ireton; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	40
Increased Institutional Investment Prompts Optimism (Editorial; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	41
BIFSA Downplays Impact of Australian Ban (Norman Shepherd; THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	42
Du Plessis Reports Foreign Loans Plentiful (THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	43

Economic Plight Hits Natal Industries (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	45
Du Plessis on Effectiveness of Curbs (THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	46
Export Drive by RSA Plastics Reported (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	48
Alberts Attacks Assocom at AHI Congress (BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	49
Perspective for Liquid Fuels Examined (Ralph Anderson, et al.; THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Apr 85).....	50
Alternative Fuel Source Situation Noted (Dick Dutkiewicz; THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Apr 85).....	60
SATS' Cut Shocks Industry (BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	62
University Sets Up R&D Facility (ENGINEERING WEEK, 23 May 85).....	63
Experts Evaluate Robotics Revolution (ENGINEERING WEEK, 23 May 85).....	65
Engineers Hit RSA Stop-Go Policies (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	67
Plan To Train Jobless Described (Elna Botha; THE CITIZEN, 8 Jun 85).....	69
Briefs	
No Spy Swap Planned	70
Executions Figures	70
Government Intervention Backed	70
Support for RSA Ships	70
Petrol Controls Remain	71
Coffee Industry	71

UGANDA

UPC Official Briefs Chinese Visitors (THE PEOPLE, 18 Mar 85).....	72
Trade With South Korea Reportedly Frozen (WEEKLY FOCUS, 17 Apr 85).....	74
Ssemogerere's 'Black Book' Project Praised (MUNNANSI, 24 Apr 85).....	75

Briefs

Ballot Box Accusation	77
Editor Accuses DP	77
61 Bodies Found	77
Strangers Hacked to Death	77

ZAMBIA

Broken Navigation System at Airport Threatens Safety (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	79
Soviets Propose Technological, Agricultural Assistance (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 20 May 85).....	81
Sweden, Norway To Increase Aid (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 18 May 85).....	82
Rising Crime Along Zairean Border Worries MP (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 27 May 85).....	83
Sikazwe Explains Radio Broadcast Blackout (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 18 May 85).....	84
Anti-Party Aliens Could Lose Land (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 23 May 85).....	85
Kaunda Relieves Chilumba of Post for Irregularities (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 30 May 85).....	86
Masongo Claims Corruption Crippled Department of Lands (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 May 85).....	87
Shapi Addresses Disciplinary Problems in Army (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Jun 85).....	89
Kaunda Promotes Tembo to Lieutenant-General (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 30 May 85).....	90
Tembo Calls for Improving Officer Quality (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Jun 85).....	91
Mines Adopt Policies To Retain Qualified Employees (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 24 May 85).....	92
Kaunda Appoints Nyirenda Namboard Manager (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	93
Increased Prices, Incentives for Agricultural Producers (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	94
Low Power Demand Delays Zambezi Dam Construction (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 22 May 85).....	96

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS REPORTEDLY FINISHED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 22 May 85 p 8

[Article: "Ending ECOWAS"]

[Text] Next week, on 29 May, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is due to celebrate its tenth anniversary. But there is little to celebrate, especially after this month's expulsion of aliens by the Nigerian government. Certainly it would be politically dangerous for Ghanaian head of state Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings to celebrate: his compatriots hold ECOWAS in the greatest of contempt. Economically ECOWAS never got going; politically it is now dead.

If anybody ever benefitted from ECOWAS it was Nigeria; the body's headquarters is in Lagos, and only Nigeria could have mobilised enough capital to take full advantage of the potential economies of scale envisaged by ECOWAS. Nigeria's burgeoning iron and steel and petro-chemicals industries would doubtless have benefitted greatly. When ECOWAS was founded, Nigeria was squandering its first oil boom. Gen. Yakubu Gowon hoped that Francophone West Africa would begin to gravitate towards West Africa itself when looking for investment and trade. His successors--Generals Mohammed and Obasanjo, then Shagari--supported ECOWAS. But the Shagari regime's expulsion of aliens in 1983 almost overnight put paid to any hope that Nigeria would take the lead in ECOWAS.

That Maj-Gen. Mohammed Buahri's administration has represented Shagari's mistake, appears to show a mixture of xenophobia, paranoia about the role of foreigners in pseudo-religious rioting, and the misconception that foreigners are doing jobs which could be done by willing Nigerians. In fact, as was shown before, many foreigners do jobs Nigerians find too menial. Anyhow, foreigners are usually the first to be sacked in Nigeria. If they are not, it means they work more, for less money, than Nigerians--an outcome most satisfactory to Nigerian employers. The argument that foreigners are responsible for a lot of armed robbery, holds no weight. Fears about the Maitatsine sect and the like are more genuine. But then this is far more a Nigerian-inspired phenomenon. Many expelled "aliens" associated (rightly or wrongly) with rioting are in fact full-blooded Nigerians. Those with money, such as Alhaji Shugaba, proved it last year in court.

The Nigerian Supreme Military Council also probably fears that the trio of Rawlings, Capt. Thomas Sankara in Burkina Faso and Mathieu Kerekou in Benin, laced with Libyan money and encouragement, will attempt to push Nigeria towards a similarly radical style of government. The above three did in fact meet with Libyan prime minister Maj. Jalloud in Ouagadougou at the end of last month. Before that Ghana and Burkina Faso announced the desire to merge (AC Vol 29 No 9).

Last year Nigeria, Ghana, Benin and Togo signed a Treaty of Mutual Security, which provided inter alia for citizens of signatory countries to "assist and protect" deportees until they leave the territory of the expelling country. About 15 Ghanaians trying to leave the country this month appear to have been shot dead by Nigerian forces, another 10 or so were trampled to death, and several arrived in Ghana with gun-shot wounds. ECOWAS still exists in theory. But, as they say in Lagos, "Nigeria done finish am".

CSO: 3400/442

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PTA NEEDS BILLIONS--LUSAKA--The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which groups 14 nations from Southern Central and Eastern Africa, said yesterday it needed \$1,6-billion to improve the region's roads and railway networks. A spokesman for the group said some 33 interstate roads needed improvement or construction. "The financial requirements (for the roads) are estimated at \$1,1-billion, of which \$656-million has to be mobilised from outside the sub-region," he said. He put the amount needed to improve the region's inter-state rail network at \$542 million. PTA experts are attending a three-day meeting in Lusaka to examine how to harmonise land, air and sea transportation as well as telecommunications services in the region. It is the fifth meeting of the PTA Transport and Communications Committee which will make recommendations to the first meeting of the sub-region's Transport and Communications Ministers scheduled to take place in Lusaka later this week. Sources close to the meeting said the experts were expected to make far-reaching recommendations which might lead to the setting up of a PTA airline and shipping line, as well as a common inland water transport system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 21]

CSO: 3400/429

ANGOLA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEED FOR TAX REFORM

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 5

[Article by A. Carlos Santos and J. Gomes Santos, of the Advanced Institute of Economics (ISE): "Tax Reform: One of the Keys to Surmounting the Crisis"]

[Text] Ten years after independence, the Angolan Government has been making an overall assessment of the economic, financial and social situation, in order to undertake the reforms and corrections that the tax system requires, which will certainly not fail to be proclaimed at the MPLA Congress, also to be held this year.

One of the aspects that has been given most attention recently is associated with the financial area. Several efforts have been and are being carried out in the realm of the banking system, the national accounts, the budget process, the assets, the tax system, etc., thereby attempting to diagnose situations and find solutions that will make it possible to put into operation a financial organization that can address effectively some of the serious problems confronting the country.

In fact, continued budget deficits and an accelerated increase in the foreign debt (during recent years, stemming from the war effort and the rise in investment and development costs) have proceeded apace with the persistent disorganization of the productive system and the irregular operation of the system for supply and distribution of goods. This has constituted the basis for the flourishing of the parallel market (an illegitimate, speculative method for amassing wealth), which has been reflected in the uncontrolled rise in prices, something contributing to the fact that the production of goods and services is not showing overall improvement and, consequently, the cost of living for the Angolan population is becoming higher.

It is in this context that a national meeting of tax administration officials was held recently in Luanda, its main objectives being:

To inform those in charge of the area of certain aspects of Angola's economic and financial situation, sensitizing them to the need and the possibility of gearing the tax system to the actual Angolan situation, converting it into a major tool of the economic policy;

To analyze the potential prospects for reforming the tax system, taking into account the need for planning, evaluating and controlling the possible measures to be enacted;

To question the role of the tax administration in a situation marked by change, stressing the importance of the participation of directors and cadres in the redefinition of the tax policy and in the management of the process of making possible changes in the system.

At the closing session of the meeting, the RPA's minister of finance also remarked that, in addition to the war, other internal causes have contributed to the deterioration of the country's economic and financial situation. Hence the need not only to improve the methods for managing the economy and to apply the value relationships, the commercial mechanisms, more efficiently, but also to raise the level of income, either by creating new sources of financing, by exploiting the existing ones or also by making the administrative system responsible for procuring and overseeing them more efficient.

That Angolan government official emphasized: "In any of these areas, the tax system has a major role to play when, in the current situation, the reevaluation of the tax mechanisms essentially attests to the need to consolidate the People's Democratic State, making a contribution as a major source of revenue. This is no reason that we should lose sight of other goals that can be attained simultaneously: an incentive for productivity, a more equitable redistribution of profits, orientation of consumption, reinforcement of the economic management organization and combating the surpluses of money in circulation."

The tax system currently existing in Angola is the result of the intervention of various factors of a historical, political and economic type, which have given it a hybrid nature, without a genuine status as a system, in which there coexist, simultaneously, features of tax structures in capitalist, socialist and underdeveloped countries, as is typical of a state of transition. Resulting from all this is the existence, in the area of direct taxes, of a system of scheduled or bracketed taxes, fundamentally identical to the income tax system existing in Portugal, which affects each type of income separately (wages, interest, income and profits), but without the category of the super-imposed tax, a supplementary tax currently defunct in Angola. Whereas, in the realm of indirect taxes, specifically with regard to taxes on spending, we find a group of taxes on production and consumption reflecting a taxation phase more backward than that of the Portuguese system in which, starting in 1966, a tax on transactions was introduced in the nature of an overall tax on spending. There are also special taxations systems for the oil, geological and mining industries, from which nearly 15 percent of the tax revenue originates at present.

As everyone knows, the role to be assumed by the tax system in a particular context is a function of a multiplicity of factors relating, specifically, to the country's level of economic development, to the system for ownership of the means of production, to the nature of the organs responsible for investment decisions, to the manner of setting wage levels and the volume of the production of goods, etc.

Now the path undertaken for the construction of a constitutionally proclaimed socialist society, the subsequent direction and planning of the national economy by the state and the consideration of state and cooperative ownership as a basis for the RPA's economic and social development had, as they could not have failed to have, major repercussions on the tax system, immediately, through a substantial reduction in the tax revenue coming from the traditional direct income taxes.

Hence, the progressive socialization of the economy made the existing tax system unsuitable, and caused many of the tax mechanisms called for in the tax legislation in effect to fall into disuse; which, in the final analysis, has required a redefinition of the role of taxes, changes in the tax administration structure and a legislative revision.

Taking the new realities into account, the new policy guidelines have been enunciated, aimed at gearing the Angolan tax system to the RPA's economic and social situation. Thus, in the area of guiding constitutional principles, the following were established:

The principle of progressive taxation for direct taxes;

The principle of non-existence of tax privileges of any kind.

In the area of economic policy goals to be attained through the tax system, according to "Fundamental Guidelines for Economic and Social Development," approved for the period 1978-80, it was required that this system be converted:

Into a fundamental means for forming funds for the General State Budget [OGE];

Into a method for redistributing the national income, in accordance with an economic and social policy;

Into an important factor for achieving greater economic efficiency in the state sector;

Into a more simple and rational system.

These measures, perhaps correct along their general lines, nevertheless proved to be overallly ambitious. Hence the new guidelines for the period 1981-85, implicitly acknowledging the non-fulfillment of the projected goals, reaffirmed the need for undertaking simplification and restructuring of the tax system, but proposing that this take place now "in a phased manner." Among the types of action cited, the following stood out as most important:

Publication of legislation on the finances of the State Economic Units (UEE's), with regulations for the system to turn over profits to the OGE;

Introduction of the turnover tax as a fundamental element in the price policy, intended to be levied in a concentrated fashion on a group of essential consumer goods, yet without affecting the living standard of the groups with lesser means;

Improvement and simplification of the system of taxes for mixed and private enterprises;

Simplification of the collection of customs duties, as well as an analysis of their effects in the realm of price formation policy.

Many of these guidelines, measures and proposals represent a significant effort for change, but the anticipated results have not always been attained, owing not only to the lack of an especially defined, coordinated and programmed tax reform policy, but also, and no less importantly, to the great lack of human and technical resources capable of putting the plans for transformation in the tax area into effect.

It is in this respect that the national meeting of officials held recently in Luanda has the merit of having made possible, in an extensive, participatory manner, a consideration of the RPA's actual economic and financial situation; and it will be able to contribute decisively to the reform of the tax system itself, of which the participants will, moreover, be the leading agents.

Prominent among the conclusions from this meeting, in addition to the action in the realm of the training of, and policy on human resources, the restructuring of the tax administration services and the reinforcement of the material facilities at the disposal of the tax system, are the following types of intervention considered a priority, over the short term, with respect to the reform of the RPA's tax system:

Revision of the tax on profitable activities, with a requirement of concurrent change in the tax bracket of the UEE's;

Revision of the tax on income from work, specifically, in connection with activities accruing large income;

Revision of the production and consumption taxes.

2909

CSO: 3442/309

KENYA

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE ARMS FACTORY UNCOVERED--Nairobi--Kenya police have uncovered a clandestine weapons factory in southwestern Nyanza Province and arrested four men, the SUNDAY TIMES reported here yesterday. The paper, which is owned by the ruling Kenya African National Union Party, said one of the suspects died in hospital shortly after his arrest. It said the suspect had been ill at the time of his arrest but had been able to provide information concerning the weapons plant to police before dying. The paper said five home-made firearms had been discovered in the factory. Nyanza, on the border with Tanzania, has been the scene of frequent incidents in recent months, including the murder last week of member of Parliament Deputy Horace Owiti. Police are still investigating his killing. Several weeks earlier in the same province, a Swedish missionary was killed in his home by unidentified attackers. The media regularly reports attacks in the province, notably against local businessmen.--ZANA/AFP [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/438

NIGERIA

REASONS FOR RECENT RELIGIOUS RIOTS DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 8 May 85 pp 1-3

[Text]

The Nigerian government has underplayed both the nature and the extent of the religious riots in Bauchi state at the end of April. As we go to press, an uneasy calm has descended on Pantami, officially identified as the stronghold of the fanatical Muslim Maitatsine sect which was at the centre of the unrest. But the curfew remains in force, and travellers who were in Gombe over the weekend say that shots could still be heard in a 'mopping-up' operation, while heavy military patrols guarded all the approaches to the town.

The installation of Alhaji Usman Shehu Abubakar as Emir of Gombe, which had been scheduled for 4 May, was postponed indefinitely and the state's police commissioner, Abdullahi Shettima, warned that sect members may resurface, either in Bauchi or elsewhere in Nigeria. Bauchi Governor Sami Sani - whose entourage was the target of some of the violence - swore that his government would "use all in its power to exterminate the religious sect". Unofficial estimates of the number of dead have risen to over 200; official figures were not released. The report on last year's Maitatsine uprising (AC Vol 25 No 6) also remains unpublished.

As the sect is usually identified with illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries, 700,000 of whom are now being expelled, there was little surprise in Nigeria at the news of the trouble. It happened just when the military government in Lagos needed to demonstrate to the world (and in particular to its neighbours) why it had to get rid of all those aliens. It happened within 24 hours of the warning issued by Maj. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff, supreme headquarters, (AC Vol.26 No.8) against such subversive elements. The riot will help to justify the government's heavy defence expenditure, which is being questioned even by some of its supporters. It came at an opportune time for the military leadership, which is stuck without answers to its econ-

omic problems and has not found any political direction.

Some seasoned observers in Lagos are convinced that the Gombe "uprising" was deliberately provoked by the military for all these reasons, but it is more likely that the security forces - who felt the need of proving themselves - over-reacted to a local religious disturbance. There is some truth in the official allegations about the sect's foreign links. Its founder, **Mohammed Marwa**, was a **Camerounian** who was killed in the 1980 Kano uprising. He had a history of troublemaking and many of his followers come from nomadic tribes in Cameroun, **Niger** and **Chad**. They are usually arrested in border regions - the 1984 trouble was in Gongola, while the scene of the 1982 clashes was Borno. In February this year 200 'suspected bandits' connected with the Maitatsine sect were arrested in Gongola state. But there have been outbreaks in Sokoto and Kaduna, apparently linked with migrants from Niger. They are confined to the north of Nigeria because their particular target is the conservative, Sokoto-led brand of Islam. In view of the close links between Nigeria's current rulers and the northern emirs, the sect constitutes a considerable political threat to the Federal Military Government (FMG) in Lagos.

Intelligence reports on the Maitatsine sect have confirmed that it preaches a faith based on egalitarianism which attracts the poor - migrant labour in particular - and does not accept the traditional authority of the emirs. It was therefore anathema to the **Shagari** regime (which relied on the northern aristocracy) as it is to the present FMG. Rumours were officially encouraged that sect members engaged in abhorrent rituals, were enemies of the prophet and could be identified by some specific items of clothing. On a more sophisticated level, the theological aspects are stressed. For instance, **Ahmad Jarma**, a well-connected Muslim from Kaduna, recently published an argument - significantly, in reply to those of his colleagues who oppose the traditional view.

"Marwa, who was a foreigner took advantage of Nigeria's freedom of religion to indoctrinate his followers with a religion which is not Islam, but which non-Muslims in particular regard as Islam because they see him and his followers read the Quran and perform some Islamic rites... Islam is not the conservative violent religion which its detractors would like people to believe." Similarly, a southern Muslim, **Tunde Adegboye**, the deputy director general of the Young Muslims Congress, warned his organization against break-away groups like the Maitatsine sect because they lead to protest movements.

Identity poser

After the Gombe violence the Chief Imam of neighbouring Benue state, **Ibrahim Imam**, appealed to his followers to reject the hand of friendship from any member of the Maitatsine sect. The trouble is to recognise a Maitatsine member, however. According to the Gombe police chief, the fanatics have adopted a 'new look' and have become 'westernised'. This fits them in neatly with Idiagbon's recent definition of "some **Iranians** and **Lebanese** mullahs who have tried to introduce fundamentalist and revolutionary doctrines to corrupt Nigeria's Islamic culture and way of worship". In fact, his statement - which places subversion firmly in the academic court - seemed to confirm the assertion of Dr. **Munzali Jibril**, chairman of the Bayero University branch of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) that members were already being vetted, and that he expected a purge of lecturers who are known critics of the government. The fact that Bayero University is in Kano has widened the resistance to the type of increasingly authoritarian government represented by Idiagbon. (Maj. Gen. **Mohammed Buhari** himself is becoming more of a figure-head.)

Idiagbon in his speech of 23 April spoke of "enemies" who were organizing themselves in institutions of learning "to influence both academicians and students alike". He named three groups, the *Committee for the Propagation of Patriotism*, the *National Committee of True Patriots*, and a group called *King Cobra*. Although little is known of these organizations, the outlawing of students' unions, the *Nigerian Medical Association*, and other bodies which had little in common except that they were broadly opposed to military rule, has given rise to new formations. Idiagbon's words might have been a warning to the newly formed *National Association of Democratic Lawyers*, which has called on the military government to exercise moderation in the treatment of criminals and detainees. However, Idiagbon failed to stop the merger into an umbrella organization of nine other professional associations. The new Association of Professional Bodies of Nigeria has as its specific aim the exchange of ideas and the lobbying of government.

The minister of employment, who read Buhari's speech on May Day in the national stadium, was booed by a crowd representing organized labour. The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) - which is known for its caution - used May Day for its first open attack on the methods of the military administration. Its leader, **Alli Ciroma**, said that "to insist on clamping down on the slightest opposition

is to open the door to despotism and dictatorship". He then deplored the banning of student and academic organizations and professional bodies, and called on the government to allow them to function without the threat of attack of law enforcement agents.

If the security forces acted hastily in Gombe, it was partly because of recent criticism by the military leadership for their involvement in smuggling and other illegal activities. Buhari's comments on this point exposed only the tip of an iceberg.

The security forces in Gombe may have over-reacted. They had been accused by Buhari of harbouring members involved in the smuggling which the sealing of the borders was intended to stop. Fraud involving servicemen - often depriving discharged soldiers, according to the director of army public relations, Lieut.-Col. **W A Jibunoh**, - was recently uncovered. This is particularly serious in view of the delays in the payment of entitlement to ex-servicemen, admitted by the chief of army staff, Maj. Gen. **Babangida**. 30,000 soldiers have been discharged since the beginning of last year, according to Babangida. It is said that these former soldiers are unable to find employment and prey on the countryside. They may be the "men in uniform" whose marauding was the subject of complaints in Imo state recently. There is no doubt that the military in general is trigger-happy, particularly near the borders where people can get shot on the mere suspicion of smuggling.

Major army exercises contribute to this war fever. The mysterious manoeuvres in Cross River state at the beginning of April (AC Vol 26 No 8) turned out to be massive. They marked the appearance of the new Amphibious and Airborne Unit announced by defence minister **Ball** at the end of last year as being particularly suited for the creeks near the Camerounian border and the swamps near Lake Chad. The two-week-long operation involved airforce jets, a helicopter squadron and the largest warship, the NNS Aradu, which has just been equipped with Lynx helicopters from Britain. Brig. **Sunday Adenihun**, director of joint services and liaison, ordered the press out of the operational zones, but rumours abounded, including reports that the Nigerian flag had been burnt on the Camerounian border. Villages along the border were evacuated, whether by government order or because the inhabitants fled from the loud artillery noise, is not clear.

War games

The announcement that Nigeria was not at war, despite the heavy troop concentrations, came some time after the start of the manoeuvres, but little was done to defuse the tension which had been created. Cross River state governor **Archibong**, for instance, referred

to his territory as being "one of the most vulnerable and most threatened". The exercise now seems to have been a preparation for possible retaliation from neighbouring countries, should any incidents occur during the expulsion of the aliens. Like the Maitatsine riot, this eventually provides the military government with a cogent reason for the size of the armed forces and the vast amount of money spent on defence, austerity notwithstanding. In 1985 the defence budget totals 976 million naira (N320 million of this is capital expenditure), compared to health - a total of N168 million (N56 million on capital expenditure). The debate started by Babangida (AC Vol 26 No 6) on defence policy and national planning rumbles on, and a new recruitment drive suggests that he is winning the argument within the military on the lasting importance to Nigeria of the military establishment. There have been airforce and navy weeks in rapid succession, stressing the importance of these services. Air Vice-Marshal **Ibrahim Alfa** used one of these occasions to liken conditions in Nigeria today to "a war situation".

There is no doubt that one of the intentions of the repeated government statements on undesirable foreigners and threats to Nigerians or the Nigerian economy has been to create a xenophobia which might be translated into nationalistic support for the military. The comment of Gen. **Magoro**, internal affairs minister, that Nigeria had the 'most porous borders in the world' and the association of this assessment with smugglers and illegal immigrants, is but one example. It gave rise to a rash of exaggerated press reports like, 'Illegal Aliens flood Warri'. But the degree of xenophobia created in 1983, when the Shagari administration expelled foreigners, seems not to have been reached this time. This may be because too many Nigerians today are out of sympathy with their own government and sympathize with the feeling of helplessness which is so evident among those who are being deported ●

NIGERIA

SECURITY AGENTS ACCUSED OF CONNIVING WITH SMUGGLERS

Buhari Accusation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

HEAD of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has said intelligence reports have confirmed that some security agents charged with policing the country's borders with neighbouring countries in Sokoto State were conniving with smugglers to sabotage our economy.

Addressing 1,262 soldiers and police at the Giginya Army Barracks in Sokoto yesterday, he said such action was disappointing.

He said the interest of this country must be placed above that of any nation without any intention of making things difficult for our neighbours. He warned that whoever was involved must reflect on his personal security whenever he was uncovered.

General Buhari said we must conserve what we have until we were self-sufficient before we start being very generous. He said they have been given more powers to round up saboteurs until when investigations were completed.

The head of state said the military was supposed to remain in the barracks and intensify their training while the police were to arrest and prosecute economic saboteurs and those undermining the security of the nation.

He said if the military had to be involved in the execution of police duties, it means that, "the police are either over-stretched or inefficient". He said "by doing your

work, you are not doing anybody a favour but rather we are doing what the country is paying us, training us and equipping us to do."

General Buhari who hoped that the troops would heed his warning and improve also reminded them of the importance of good maintenance for their equipment. He said logistic support was now difficult to procure because of our meagre resources.

He said there was always the basic amount of equipment below the level of which they could not operate effectively.

Meanwhile, Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari left Sokoto for Lagos yesterday at about 3:30 p.m. after a four-day official visit.

He was accompanied to the Sokoto Airport by the state Governor, Brigadier Garba Duba, members of the state executive council and senior government officials. A large number of people were also at the airport to see him off.

General Buhari left in the company of Rear Admiral Victor Oduwaiye, Director of State Administration, Supreme Headquarters, Ministers of Communications, Lt.-Col. Ahmed Abdullahi, Internal Affairs, Major-General Mohammed Magoro, Commerce and Industry, Dr. Mahmud Tukur and Agriculture, Dr. Bukar Shaib.

Before leaving Sokoto, Major-General Buhari had told farmers

in the now dry Fadama area along the River Rima valley that their problems of water shortage was attributable to drought and not the damming of water at Bakolori and Goronyo dams.

He was responding to address of welcome by the Emir of Argungu, Alhaji Muhammadu Mara. He said the programme was systematic and by the time the dams were completed, the Fadama areas would have nothing to complain about.

In Birnin Kebbi, the head of state was pleased to know that the efforts of the government were being appreciated by the people.

He urged the Emir of Gwandu, Alhaji Haruna Rasheed to call on his people to reciprocate the good gestures of the government by bearing the measures being taken by the government.

He said some of the measures were not comfortable but they have to be accepted for the attainment of our objectives. He

said people should develop confidence in the military administration, "for we have no other pre-occupation than to serve the people".

In Yauri, he told the Emir, Alhaji Shuaibu Abarshi that it was necessary for any leadership to carry the people with it and explain decisions taken whether they were "nice or nasty."

General Buhari said the decision so far taken were for the economic and political independence of the nation and would continue to be implemented. He said they would not allow anything to divert their attention, "from this single-minded objective."

In Zuru, he assured the Emir, Alhaji Usman Danga that the Federal Military Government would continue to import essential commodities into the country until all were satisfied and things reverted to normal.

Newspaper Criticizes Agents

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Security Agents and Smuggling"]

[Text]

THE disclosure last week by Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari that some security agents whose duty it is to police our borders with neighbouring countries are conniving with smugglers to ruin our economy is a confirmation of what many have known all along.

The situation is unacceptable. Customs-men and women who aid and abet smuggling are like security guards who collaborate with armed robbers to pillage the premises they are employed to safeguard. They deserve no mercy. The full weight of the decree on economic sabotage should be brought to bear on them.

It is odious to know that the customs department still stinks even after the purge which began less than a month after the present administration came to power. Then, it was the minister of finance under whose portfolio the department falls that gave the first sack order to 240 customs officers, among them 65 senior officers, found guilty of various acts of misconduct

including aiding and abetting smuggling.

The battle to clean up the department was carried on by the director, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, who called on officers who joined the service "purposely to make money" to resign and promised bad eggs within the department a rough time. Minister of Information, Social Development, Youths, Sports and Culture, Group-Captain Emeka Omeruah branded smugglers and their accomplices "enemies of the people" and "miscreants" while various other public figures have decried the incidence of smuggling across our borders.

Admonition and incessant appeals cannot stop smuggling, whose effect on our ailing economy cannot be over-emphasized. Now that some of those who should watch the borders have, without any further doubt, been identified as collaborators in the crime, the situation must be checked by assigning other arms of the security forces to watch over them.

Special patrols of intelligence officers from the various services should visit the posts clandestinely from time to time to gather intelligence reports on the officials and make arrests when need be.

Members of the public should give all help, including tip-offs, to the appropriate authorities to smash the smuggling rings operating along our borders. The war against smuggling goes side by side with the battle to resuscitate the economy. Recovery cannot be achieved unless the illegal traffic in goods, currency and foodstuff is brought under control.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

MASTS POSE DANGER AT AIRPORTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Okwudi Okosieme]

[Text]

DESPITE warnings by the Aviation Ministry, one source of potential danger to air travellers still exists in Nigeria—the erection of very high structures in the air approaches to our airports and aerodromes.

The structures are mainly radio, television and other communication masts. A few high-rise buildings may also be involved.

A federal government circular of November 16, 1982, clearly spelt out the need to avoid tall structures as well as sound waves that could interfere with aircraft's routes or communication signals.

The directives on the distribution and navigational hazards also rule that frequencies within 10 kilometres radius of an airport must be determined by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

The circular was issued to federal and state government arms, and stressed the procedure and requirements for the installation of such structures.

However, despite these guidelines and a reminder issued a few months ago, not much seems to have been done to remove or reduce the heights of these masts.

Some electronic media houses say they are willing to re-position their masts, but the handicap has been finance.

They say the cost of dismantling and re-erecting their masts would run into millions of naira.

Others blame the situation on poor co-ordination, since they received approval before erecting their masts.

Another counter-point is that, in fact, many of the masts were standing before the neighbouring airports were built. That is to say that the fault is not theirs, and that they should not bear the cost of re-positioning.

However, some media stations have complied with the order.

In Benin, the Bendel Television Station has reduced its masts to required height.

This was confirmed by the Chief of Facility of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Mr Aigbosaen I. Oke, who also said that, up till the demise of the FRCN state station, its own mast had not been re-positioned or adjusted.

Unconfirmed reports, however, said the Bendel State Government might take over responsibility for the re-positioning of the FRCN mast.

Mr Oke said that all facts required for the adjustment of masts had been communicated to all parastatals and government functionaries, but added that since then, it had been a battle.

He hoped all organisations concerned would heed the advice to avoid any air disaster.

Although no air crash has so far been recorded in Nigeria as a result of collision with high structures, the danger-potentials are high.

Virtually all the aircraft accidents in Nigeria have had to do with bad weather and the attendant low visibility.

And, in poor visibility, the masts and their danger-lights become obscured and planes could run into them.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

INDICATIONS SEEN OF MOROCCO'S DESIRE FOR GOOD RELATIONS

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Oscar Ede]

[Text]

MARRAKESH — Morocco is keen to have good relations with Nigeria in spite of Nigeria's recognition of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

This can be seen from the Moroccan government differing reaction when SADR was recognised by Nigeria and Yugoslavia last November. The Yugoslav Ambassador in Rabat was promptly declared persona non grata and had to leave the country within 24 hours.

But no such action was taken against the Nigerian Ambassador-designate, Dr Dauda Mohammed Bagari. He actually presented his letter of accreditation to King Hassan II early this month.

Yet it was Nigeria's stand on the issue at the Organisation of African Unity seminar at Addis Ababa that swung the labour in favour of the SADR and secured its admission. Morocco promptly quit the organisation.

The Moroccan government is still sensitive on the issue and in fact is hoping that same governments that have recognised the SADR may reverse their stand.

Among them is Sierra Leone, whose foreign minister is reported to have stated

that "Sahara is irrevocably Moroccan" after a tour of the disputed territory and a meeting with King Hassan.

Mauritania is another country that is said to be wavering even though it had not only recognised the SADR but also surrendered its portion of Western Sahara which it had shared with Spain and Morocco according to the Tripartite Treaty of 1975.

When I met Dr Bagari, he stressed the need to improve economic relations between Morocco and Nigeria and assured me relations between the two countries were normal. He pointed out that Nigerian businessmen had not discovered the Moroccan market.

Although the present level of trade between both countries is low, cultural and religious relations are close. About 20,000 Nigerians of the Islamic Tijjaniyya Tariquah sect visit Morocco annually.

In What appears to be possible shift in its policy over the disputed Western Sahara, the Parliament has called on the United Nations to supervise a referendum on self determination in the territory. But in its resolution on the call, the parlia-

ment stated that "its territorial integrity comes first among the sacred values of the Moroccan people".

The Parliament held its first meeting at El-Ayun, the capital of the Western Sahara territory which was annexed by Morocco after being abandoned by Spain. Moroccan rule is disputed by the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic which has been admitted as a sovereign state by the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

The Moroccan Parliament said that the OAU, which Morocco left when the SADR was admitted had shown itself "incapable of facing up to the violations and contradictions within it".

The resolution concluded by expressing "pride" in Morocco's achievements in the social and economic field in the Sahara, adding: "the time has come for the industrial and economic take-off of all our southern provinces to enable them to integrate with the other regions of the kingdom".

Thousands of tents were erected outside the town for delegations from every province of Morocco and the Western Sahara. Before he returned to Rabat, King Hassan visited the troops facing the Polisario and inspected one of the four fortified sand walls built across the territory by the Moroccan army to prevent infiltration by the Polisario forces.

CSO: 3400.441

NIGERIA

LARGE-SCALE FRAUD UNCOVERED AT ALUMINUM COMPANY

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 7 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Musa Ilallah]

[Text]

A LARGE scale fraud said to be to the tune of ₦12 million has been uncovered at the Kwari Aluminium Nigeria Ltd, Kano a subsidiary of the Yakamata Group of Companies. *Sunday Triumph* investigations have revealed.

A competent source close to the company disclosed that already four top management staff have been indicted. They are Mr. Anthony F. Tannous, General Manager and Alhaji Rabi'u Bichi Tukur, Accountant, who were suspended, while Alhaji Suleiman Usman, Production/Sales Manager and Alhaji Umaru A. Usman, Sales Representative had their appointments terminated.

A reliable company source disclosed that "abundant evidence shows, that the persons diverted the company's money for their selfish ends through falsification of accounts".

Investigations carried out showed that two of the four persons used to grant and collect irregular and doubtful refunds to customers on their (customers) behalf.

It was also gathered that the four men through connivance defrauded the company of about ₦40,000 being cash payments made

to the company in respect of a contract for the supply for materials to the Federal Secretariat in Yola, Gongola State.

The four persons, it was reliably learnt, also misappropriated about ₦8,000 belonging to the company for the supply of aluminium doors, windows and louver glasses, to a Yola-based company, Hinygos Nigeria Ltd.

The Group General Manager of the Yakamata Group of Companies was not available for comments on the issue but it was reliably learnt that their suspension and termination of appointments came when the company suspected a foul play in the discharge of their duties and immediately alerted the police.

When contacted, the Kano Police Public Relations Officer, Deputy Superintendent of Police Basil Nwadikewah confirmed the story and added that investigations are in progress.

A police source at the Police Headquarters disclosed that the four men are now released on bail pending the outcome of the investigations.

ADVERTIZED ALUMINUM PLANT REPORTEDLY NONEXISTENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

AN aluminium fabricating factory in Kano which is looking for subscribers with 5,000 to 10,000 Naira is non-existent, a *New Nigerian* investigation has established.

The purported owner of the company, Mr. Chabri Chiwar, in a letter to the Editor, asked the *New Nigerian* to find him business partners, "who are northerners in the business which according to him had gone into production."

The letter further said "a little amount is needed from any intending person about 5,000 to 10,000 Naira no more no less. Only northerners currently staying in Kano need apply. Ability to speak Hausa and English is required."

He did not sign the typed letter nor give any address.

A month-long *New Nigerian* investigations at the P & T, Kano established Mr. Chabri Chiwar as the owner of Post Office Box Number 5219 used for the cor-

respondence but he gave them his full name as Mr. M.T. Chabri Chiwar and his residential address as Number 295 Hoto South.

Our investigation further revealed that the Aluminium Fabricating Factory has not been registered by the state Ministry of Commerce and the officials of the ministry further denied knowledge of Mr. Chabri Chiwar, the whereabouts of the factory or his residence.

All efforts by the *New Nigerian* as well as the state's Ministry of Commerce to locate House Number 295 Hoto South as given to the P & T by Mr. Chabri Chiwar, and Aluminium Fabricating Factory or Mr. Chiwar proved a futility as they were nowhere to be found.

In his letter to the Editor, *New Nigerian*, Mr. Chabri Chiwar did not give the address of the company or that of his residence. He also did not sign the typed letter.

CSO: 3400/446

NIGERIA

PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Mohammed Hayatu-Deen]

[Text]

PUBLIC enterprises in Nigeria and in many parts of the world tend to present a basic policy dilemma for government and society at large. Are such enterprises to be operated on normal commercial criteria, albeit modified to include some measures of social costs and benefits or are they to be instrument of social or political policies to which commercial criteria are to be subordinated? On what criteria are those charged with the management of such concerns expected to operate? It is difficult to provide clear cut answers to these questions because it all depends on the individual peculiarities of the various enterprises.

The failure or inability of most public enterprises in this country to achieve the objectives for which they were established is no longer in doubt. The spate of public criticisms in fact, provides abundant evidence that many public enterprises in Nigeria have failed to fulfill their expectations. The numerous public inquiries into the operations of such enterprises is a clear and simple testimony of the low standard of their performance. I should not be mis-

understood on this point because some private enterprises in Nigeria have an awful record of poor accountability and bad management. Therefore the problems of an underdeveloped economy, more glaringly manifested in the public sector, cannot be totally eliminated from the private sector as well. But I will address my mind in this section to problems bedeviling public enterprises in Nigeria.

The first problem of many public enterprises is that their organisational structures are over-extended and cumbersome with the result that management is top heavy, manning levels are uneconomic, job descriptions are poor or non-existent, and this in turn causes excessive overheads, low productivity, inefficiency and poor results.

Secondly recruitment into some enterprises is not based on merit, but other extraneous considerations. Therefore a number of managers find themselves in positions which they neither understand nor appreciate with the result that no sooner than they assume duties, these institutions are condemned to mediocrity and blunder.

The absence of concrete performance targets against which the managers of public enterprises can be judged is another serious problem. A manager to whom quantitative targets are not given will have no direction and no vision. This situation breeds apathy, corruption, greed and neglect. Much of the financial misdeeds of public enterprises manifested through over-invoicing, inflation of contracts, misappropriation of funds, forgery, misuse of public property and very poor credit control are clear indications of the extent to which public enterprises can deviate from their principal mission of promoting economic development.

Public enterprises have also suffered considerably from problems emanating from faulty project planning and implementation. Since such enterprises are constructed *ab-initio* on a weak foundation, they present very serious problems of efficiency and viability throughout their lifetime.

Certain public enterprises are loaded with very heavy costs from the start. Apart from the normal investment required for plant, equipment and facilities, unnecessary investments are made in unproductive assets such as elaborate staff housing programmes, large fleet of vehicles, very expensive health controls and a vast network of roads and sewage systems. Burdened with such heavy costs, these enterprises cannot but show negative internal rate of return on their operations. At this point they begin to perform the annual ritual of going cap in hand to the government for subvention.

Public enterprises are increasingly being seen as vehi-

cles for political patronage, especially during the days of the last civilian regime when recruitment to the boards of important enterprises was based purely on political expedience rather than merit and excellence. These men and women chose to be corporate parasites, scavenging on these enterprises rather than providing competent and dedicated service. Closely tied to this is the issue of high turnover of directors who are changed every time a new government comes into office. Lack of continuity has easily frustrated many a management and brought about decline and decay of organisations.

The problems highlighted above explain NEPA's frequent and often prolonged power cuts and low voltages, the P & T's unreliable telephone services, non-delivery or perennial delays in receiving mails, the Nigerian Airways' overbookings, cancellations and delays of flights and poor treatment of passengers, Nigerian Railways' late, congested and dirty trains etc. This is obviously in addition to their perennial poor financial performance.

In tracing the evolution of public enterprises in Nigeria, it was noted emphatically that the economic potentials of a nation at any point in time determines to a very great extent the degree of government involvement in her economic activities. To this end it was emphasized that intervention in public enterprises was heightened by the buoyancy of the Nigerian economy. In the present context therefore, the increasing quest for privatization is occasioned by the decline in the fortunes of the Nigerian economy.

The Nigerian economy which was "prosperous" for

much of the last decade underwent a steep decline in 1982 as a result of the crash in the international oil market, a market which exclusively provides the bulk of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings. The economic crisis that ensued necessitated the promulgation of the Economic Stabilisation Act of 1982 by the Federal Government. These measures were further expanded and articulated by the present military regime to comprise both short-term and long-term strategies. Among the long-term strategies aimed at restructuring the economy and reordering our national socio-economic priorities include a gradual reduction of direct government involvement in business and commercial activities.

The 1982, Onosode Report under the defunct civilian administration started the idea of the need to privatize public enterprises in Nigeria. The new military administration is studying another set of recommendations on privatization by a study group on statutory corporations and state-owned companies, set up sometime in September 1984. At this stage therefore, we shall address our minds to issues like the feasibility of privatization in Nigeria and what our approach should be to maximize possible benefits of the exercise at minimum social cost.

Our definition of privatization presupposes the existence of a high level of creativity, effective leadership, efficient services, technological advancements and accountability in the private sector in Nigeria at present. Exponents of privatization try to show the prudence of such a drive by citing the example of Great Britain. British Government, of re-

cent, sold its telecommunications outfit (British Telecommunications) to private investors. A similar measure for British Airways, British Shipbuilders, Aerospace, British Petroleum and British Gas is under consideration.

But Britain and Nigeria are not the same because of the different circumstances of the two countries. A number of issues must be considered critically for any meaningful privatization in Nigeria.

To start with, which enterprises should be privatised in Nigeria? National security considerations should preclude enterprises like the Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and the Defence Industries Corporation from privatization. Privatization of companies providing strategic services such as water and light have to be treated with a great deal of caution because such services are so basic to human existence and their diversion to private hands may either result in exorbitant tariffs or concentration of services only in profitable regions of the country. It is therefore suggested that even where government considers disinvestment in NEPA, it should not relinquish its total holdings. Certain enterprises are by nature non-profit making and private capital can therefore never be attracted to such areas; an example is the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

It is my contention that government can completely

divest its holdings in certain commercial enterprises like hotels, textiles, breweries, and airways without any fear of dislocation or disequilibrium in the socio-economic system. However, disinvestment in financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies should be approached with great care given their sensitive role in the economy.

What are the constraints to privatization in Nigeria? First of all the private sector itself may not possess both the technical and management skills required to take over some large public enterprises.

The second constraint arises from the gross inequalities in income distribution in Nigeria. Privatization of enterprises may further entrench the inequities and disequilibria in the economic system. This may force government to pursue privatization over a longer time span, which time span is expected to reduce the imbalance in distribution of wealth to a more tolerable level.

The third constraint relates to the country's stock market which is grossly underdeveloped. The Nigerian Stock Exchange has only three trading floors and the sophistication of the investing public is severely limited. The Nigerian Security and Exchange Commission is not adequately equipped to handle large stock offerings expected in the privatization of such colossal government holdings. Neither is the commission properly constituted to investigate and prosecute,

for example, companies with bogus financial statements with intent to defraud genuine investors. Our communication network is surely not capable and reliable enough to cope with the scrambles reminiscent in Stock exchange markets. One also wonders whether our professional accounting body, ICAN, is cohesive enough to secure the needed loyalty from its members on ethical issues relating to a fair reporting of audited financial statements.

It is also pertinent to mention that because of the colossal government investment in public enterprises, the minimum privatization level that could be considered meaningful may be beyond the reach of private investors. For example the total assets of the newly created Nigerian Telecommunications Limited is over N3 billion and it is intended to commence operations with a share capital base of N500 million. There is literally no single indigenous organisation which can afford to subscribe to even 10 percent of these shares which represents N50 million.

Finally the poor quality of the assets of many public enterprises such as obsolete equipment, dilapidated buildings and other structural defects might make them unattractive to private investors.

It is my humble opinion that the foregoing issues should be carefully considered before proceeding with privatization in Nigeria if satisfactory implementation is to be achieved.

NIGERIA

BAUCHI COMMISSIONER REPORTEDLY SACKED FOR IMPROPRIETY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Waziri Garba]

[Text]

BAUCHI State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, Mrs. Rhoda Sulai, has been relieved of her post for alleged impropriety discovered at the state's Scholarships Board which she had served as secretary.

A government statement in Bauchi yesterday said Mrs. Sulai's removal followed the findings of a committee which looked into the management of the state's Scholarships Board between 1979 and 1983, the period she served as secretary.

The statement said Mrs. Sulai has been ordered to refund over 600,000 Naira to the government immediately. She has also been retired from the service of the government.

A government white paper on the committee's report showed cases of award of double scholarship, ghost students and other malpractices which it claimed resulted from maladministration and mismanagement, abuse of

power and violation of financial instruction by some key officers of the board.

It said two other officials of the board, Musa Yakubu, the Acting Secretary and David Adamu Filliya have been dismissed from government service for their involvement in the preparation of fake payment vouchers to non-existent students and for making double payments which resulted in losses of substantial sums of money by the government.

The statement said that as a corrective regime, the government would not abdicate or shirk its responsibility by harbouring any public servant regardless of his or her status who for reasons of greed or otherwise indulged in flagrant violation of financial instruction and open rape of its treasury.

The government warned public officers to always comply with laid down financial regulations adding that any reckless abuse of financial instruction from any quarter would be dealt with squarely.

Governor Sani Sami has commended a senior staff of the board, Mr. Madaki Hamma, for displaying an exemplary behaviour by returning 58,300 Naira to the state treasury fictitiously made out to the School of Legal and Islamic Studies, Misau.

NIGERIA

FRAUD REPORTEDLY AFFECTING YOUTH CORPS

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 25 Mar 85 pp 11-13, 15

[Article: "The Rape of N.Y.S.C."]

[Excerpt] **I**N 1973 stiff opposition threatened to abort it. In 1985 massive fraud and corruption among its top officers particularly, three of whom are in jail, have dealt a bad blow to its credibility. The National Youth Services Corps scheme is in trouble again.

It has never been without one. Undergraduates for whose good it was meant, rejected it out of hand when General Yakubu Gowon wanted to introduce it in 1973. Students in all universities in the country demonstrated against it and clashed with law enforcement agents. The government responded by closing down all the universities in early 1973. But the government had its way. Gowon went ahead to introduce it the same year. Participation was limited to fresh graduates below 30. In June, 2,400 participants posted to all the states of the federation began their orientation.

Opposition to the scheme was never voiced again. The nation had accepted it. The age limit was soon abolished. Nigerian graduates of overseas institutions joined it from 1975. The following year, HND and NCE graduates came aboard. Decree 24 of 1973, the law setting up the scheme, defines its objectives as follows:

"To inculcate discipline in our youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry of work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;

"To raise the moral tone of our youths by giving them opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national development and social and cultural improvement;

"To develop in our youths attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training which will make them more amenable to mobilisa-

tion in the national interest;

"To enable our youths acquire the spirit of self-reliance."

The NYSC is a valuable source of manpower, particularly in education and health care in the rural areas. It has made immense contributions to national development. Above all, it has helped to promote national understanding. Young Nigerians now know their country better.

But it has not been without its problems. Its basic rules on postings are observed more in the breach. Rich and powerful parents and those with the right connections virtually dictate where their children should do their national service. And not unexpected, corruption, in kind and otherwise, has eaten deep into the system of either nationally or within the various states of the federation.

But no one ever thought that the NYSC, designed to raise the moral tone of the our young people, would be involved in massive fraud and corruption. No one ever thought that the top leaders of the scheme at the national level would share the fate of criminals because they are criminals.

That is the situation in which the NYSC finds itself today. And nation is benumbed.

IN October 1979, Colonel Peter Kolawole Obasa, 43, was appointed the director of the Corps. He had ₦305 in his bank account. Chief Folorunsho Kila was his assistant for finance and administration. In 1977, he owed his bank ₦404.97. In 1983, both men had a new name — millionaires. Obasa was worth ₦7.233 million; Kila, a cool ₦16.885 million. Obasa was the proud owner of two expensive cars befitting his class — an eye-popping, luxurious Mercedes 500 and a sleek Mercedes 190E for feisty

evening rides. His four children were well off. Each had ₦300,000 in a personal fixed deposit account. Their father did not forget the London end. He had 47,000 pounds, in his account there.

When Kila spoke, bank managers were all ears. He had what it takes to make others listen — wealth of ₦12,885 million in his bank accounts as at July 1984. His personal house at Ejigbo in Lagos was abundant proof of his opulence. It cost him one million Naira. With his new found wealth, Kila did some titanic things his own way. He alone constructed and tarred a Street in Epe, his home. In gratitude, his people named the street after him. He responded in Kind: he built two houses on the street that bears his name. He owned a haulage business — Wallarv Nigeria Enterprises and Kilas Nigeria Limited. He bought 20 trailers at ₦2.49 million for the haulage business.

Between them, Obasa and Kila had more money than some African countries can afford to spend on their services in one year. Yet, as civil servants, they earned modest salaries. Obasa earned a Colonel's salary which was not more than a grade level 16 officer, per annum: Kila, a grade level 15 officer, received ₦12,000 a year. Such salaries, high by civil service standard, could not, even with the help of fabled Aladdin's lamp make it possible for their earners to save millions of Naira from them in less than three years.

The secret of their sudden wealth must lie outside their legitimate earnings. They enriched themselves in kickbacks — the well-perfected system of public corruption in Nigeria by which contracts are inflated several times and the difference between the inflated cost and the correct price is later paid to officers who award the contracts, and also by massive fraudulent practices by which contract sums are paid when no contract has been executed.

Obasa and Kila thrived in both systems. All of Obasa's money came from kickbacks from contracts. Chief Osula, for instance, gave him ₦1.156 million; his cousin, Benjamin Sesere paid him ₦3.396 million; another contractor gave him his two new Mercedes cars and Ugunne whose company, Neckor Limited won a ₦5.232 million contract in 1983 paid 47,000 pounds into his London account.

Kila was larger than life. He acted accordingly. He engaged in corruption and fraud with such arrogance that appeared to lend and air of bravado to it all. He took kickbacks in millions of Naira. For instance, a woman contractor; Abiola Osinusi, who did some job for the directorate in 1983, paid him ₦3.5 million as kickback; Y. N. Ori Ni Owo Trading

Company and Y. S. Afolabi and Sons between them gave him ₦5.391 million during the same period. His biggest single haul came from Jumocol Commercial Enterprises who, in 1983 alone, made Kila richer by ₦7.318 million. It is amazing that he even bothered to remember Chris Ajibola Enterprises from whom he took the chicken feed of ₦316,000.

THE road to riches for Obasa and Kila is a mind-boggling saga of corruption and fraud. It should be a fiction. But it is an ugly fact. In less than three years, both men not only corruptly enriched themselves and their families, their corrupt and fraudulent practices had a ripple effect that in one fell swoop turned the National Youth Service Corps into a rotten apple.

Both men committed pen robbery operations that must be the envy of even the Mafia, known for their ruthless efficiency. As the details of the fraud and corruption in the youth corps directorate unfolded with chilling effect before the Lagos Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property, the nation was stunned. Even for Nigeria, for long inured to shocks, the details were beyond belief. And what is worse, it shook the confidence of the young ones for whom the youth corps scheme was intended to being up along the narrow path of honesty and moral rectitude.

Massive fraud and corruption in the directorate was unexpected for two reasons. Emphasis in the scheme has always been on discipline and the need for all those in position of responsibility in the scheme to lay good examples for young Nigerian men and women. Corruption and fraud within the organisation which caters for them in their one-year service year would, therefore, do incalculable damage to the scheme and its spirit, not to talk of its aims and objectives.

It is, perhaps, for this reason that the chief executive of the corps scheme has always been a senior military officer. Colonel Ahmadu Ali, now retired, was the first director of the youth corps scheme when it was introduced in 1973.

He was succeeded by Colonel (now Major-General) Solomon Omojokun, the present Minister of Labour and Productivity. Omojokun handed the baton over to Obasa. It was perhaps a measure of the trust that, although the military had returned to barracks in October 1979, Obasa, a serving military officer, was retained as chief executive of the scheme.

The presence of a senior military officer was intended not only to infuse discipline

but also to ensure that the scheme is scrupulously above board. Obasa's arraignment before the tribunal and his conviction on corruption charges, not only jolted the nation, it opened the massive gates of corruption practices in the directorate. His assistant, Kila, went down. And in quick succession, two other relatively junior officers, Raymond Olukayode Fernandez, 35, a senior accountant in the directorate, and Amos Adenuga, a higher stores officer, followed their leaders into the slammer.

Obasa is serving 22 year jail sentence; Kila is in the porridge for life and Fernandez and Adenuga are in jail for 21 years each.

By the time Obasa and Kila were arrested, corruption and fraud had become pervasive in the youth corps directorate. The result is that not even security officers are sure whose fingers are not soiled. Fernandez and Adenuga trial of corruption and fraud is similar to that of their masters, Obasa and Kila. Both made their money through kickbacks.

For instance, although as a senior accountant, Fernandez's salary was between ₦6,282 and ₦7,254 per annum as a grade level 10 officer, he had enough money in his personal accounts to pay the salaries of 100 senior accountants for at least three years. He was a millionaire. His bank account at the time of his arrest was a healthy ₦2.3 million. He owned two companies, Juliray (Nigeria) Enterprises and Rakay Olu and Sons. His two companies won contracts from the NYSC directorate. Most of such contracts were never executed but the full contract fees were paid. In addition, he, like Obasa and Kila, took kickbacks from contractors.

Some of his kickbacks were: ₦5,000 from Benjamin Sesere; ₦155,000 from Y.N. Ori Ni Owo Trading Company; ₦242,000 from S. Omo Disu and ₦20,000 from David Olu Ologun.

SIMILARLY, Adenuga as a senior officers, earned nothing higher than grade level 08. Yet he, too, in the tradition of the youth corps directorate under Obasa, knew the short cut to riches. He took it and came out ₦2.5 million richer. He owned a ₦94,047 hotel and two houses valued at ₦224,570. He owned two companies. From the records of the tribunal, he took two major kickbacks of ₦1.8 million from Osinusi and ₦1.6 million from Benjamin Sesere.

If corruption was the only problem, the youth corps directorate faced, perhaps, it would have been swept under the carpet. What did everyone in was the massive fraud. A few weeks before the

military take over in December 1983, rumours had begun to make the rounds in the grapevine. The Babs Animashaun Surulere headquarters of the NYSC was abuzz in rumours.

Twenty refrigerators disappeared from the corps directorate. No one was sure if they were supplied to the store in the first place. Then another wave of rumours had to do with the purchase of lawn mowers. Were they supplied as contracted and paid for? What about detergents, toilet papers and toilet soap? Were they supplied and carted away by top officials or were they never supplied in the first place but still paid for with the taxpayers' money?

No one would answer the questions. But the more the questions came, the more puzzling attempted answers became. Information on other property of the directorate began to surface too. But no one was able to confirm what happened to such property. There was the case of 10 standby plants and more than 50 airconditioners. Were they, like the toilet papers, supplied and taken away, or were they never supplied?

The staff knew better than to be caught spreading "rumours" about what was going on in the directorate. Those who dared to ask questions found themselves in the Siberia of official disfavour. Such punishment was dreaded. The lesson was thus learnt.

But rumours have a way of refusing to be squealed. Soon, the world outside the gates of the directorate picked them up. No one would volunteer information. But everyone knew something rotten was going on. Frustrated officials who had stories to tell and were willing tell them in whispers, had no documents to back up their stories. For the journalists, it was an exasperating wild goose chase.

The rich and powerful Kila lived like the lord that he was. His office was inaccessible to all but a few trusted staff and contractors. He was indeed becoming something of a myth. Salacious stories of his generosity began to make the rounds. His arrogant display of wealth was also a familiar subject of open discussion. Obasa was not easier to see either. Lesser officials kept nose men and women at bay. It was a contractors' world and only contractors could freely move in and out of the directorate headquarters.

Some form of cult had emerged in the directorate by that time. Admission was open to only trusted contractors and officials of the directorate. The top officials and the contractors routinely decided the award of contracts and who got what. This tightly-knit fraternal group was,

ironically, responsible for outsiders taking more than a casual interest in the affairs of the directorate.

The top contractors of the NYSC were not known party heavyweights. This discovery, of course, angered some members of the National Party of Nigeria. Although they were pressing, when they found they could not penetrate the fraternity to their advantage, they decided to use the party machinery to break the cult. They laid their plan. They would get Shagari to appoint a new board for the NYSC. The new board in turn would sack all NYSC contractors and thereafter appoint only party supporters in their place. Their plan was approved in principle. A new board was promised after the 1983 general elections if Shagari was returned to power. Shagari was returned to power. But before he could put together a new board, the military sacked the administration.

IT was now left to nemesis to do the trick. There are two versions of how the NYSC came to public attention. The first is that some of those who felt sore at the goings-on in the directorate felt emboldened by the military administration's instant promise to cleanse the nation of fraud and corruption. They, therefore, fired petitions asking the authorities to take a closer look at the NYSC.

The second version looks like a classic case of fraud blowing in the face of the fraudulent. A chief inspector from one of the states had come to Lagos to collect some stationeries and other needed supplies. At the headquarters, he learned that more than 20 lawn-movers ordered by the directorate had been supplied to the stores. He needed a lawn-movers.

So, he applied for one. But there was not one lawn-mower in the store. Unbelievable still, there was no evidence any was supplied. But there were strong rumours that the directorate had paid for 20 lawnmowers to a Lagos-based contractor. Did they disappear from the store? No one had an answer. The matter was reported to Obasa and Kila. Nothing happened. Or rather, something did.

Those suspected of spreading "rumours" were promptly removed to where they would not see or hear or spread anything. Thus Amos Adenuga, a loyal worker capable of keeping his mouth shut, was brought in from Kaduna to take charge of the store.

Nothing in Obasa's background gives the faintest impression he could preside, with some royal mien, over a house of corruption. He was a soldier; some say, a

fine soldier. He was a teacher; some say, a dedicated teacher. A shy-looking man from Kabba, Kwara State, Obasa is an alumnus of two universities Ahmadu Bello, Zaria, where he took a combined honours degree in history and geography, and University of Ife, where he took a masters degree in public administration.

He taught in Minna before enlisting in the Nigerian Army in 1967 and thereafter taught at the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, where young military officers are trained. Before he took over the NYSC directorate, he was the chief inspector of army education.

None of his friends expected him to end up this way — a disgrace to his uniform and a wretched disappointment to his calling — teaching. He is generally regarded as an honest and a religious man. There is proof of the latter. Pope John Paul II knighted him in 1982. But only a year later, the papal knight was slain by the dragon of corruption. Two years later he took his place in the queue of the dishonoured, to serve a 22-calendar-year jail sentence.

How did a man considered to be so upright go so wrong in so short a time?

Major General Timothy Ogundeko attributed his fall to "recent and unusual influence and temptation." He was shocked, the retired general said, by the findings of the military tribunal. He testified to Obasa's character in glowing terms.

Could it be that Kila was the evil influence on Obasa? Kila himself does not present a picture of a man with a fraudulent killer instinct. Like Obasa he is an educationist. He trained as a teacher at St Luke's Teachers College, Ibadan, and later went overseas for a degree in economics. On his return to Nigeria, he was employed by the then Western Regional government as an administrative officer. He was a divisional officer in Ondo. He did so well that an appreciative people of Ondo conferred a chieftaincy title on him.

He was seconded to the NYSC as chief inspector in Oyo State in 1977. In 1979, he was transferred to the national headquarters of the NYSC also as chief inspector. He became the assistant director for finance and administration later that year.

What really went wrong in the NYSC directorate? Why was it possible for a few public officers in collaboration with a few contractors to steal so much public money? The following is what *Newswatch* has pieced together as a possible clue to the great tapestry of corruption woven by men put in positions of responsibility to oversee the moral upbringing of young Nigerians.

IN 1981, the Shagari administration granted the NYSC directorate the Internal Bank Adjustment facility. Under the IBA system, the directorate was given an opportunity to spend its allotted money without going through the usual bureaucratic red tape. Any government agency granted this facility uses Central Bank cheques. Cheques issued under this facility are automatically honoured by commercial banks regardless of the financial status of the issuing agency. Opportunity for abuse was there but the reasoning for granting the directorate the facility was flawless in principle.

Since its introduction in 1973, the NYSC has assumed national importance. The number of participants had swollen more than twenty-fold when only 2,400 persons served in the 1973/74 service year. The running cost had also grown enormously. The Shagari administration, like others before it, was anxious to make a continued success of the scheme. By granting it the IBA facility, the government was trying to ensure that lack of funds or bureaucracy did not hamper its operations. Regular payment of corps members' allowances was important. The IBA facility was to ensure this was done irrespective of prevailing economic circumstances of the country. The IBA, however, does not allow an agency to operate outside the limits of its budgetary allocation.

This is what Kila and Obasa did.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

LOCAL ARMS MAKERS TO GET GOVERNMENT BACKING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Apr 85 p 20

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] **LOCAL manufacturers with convincing capabilities for arms development and production would get federal backing, Chief of Naval Operations, Commodore Murtala Nyako, said in Lagos on Saturday.**

He told newsmen at the "NNS Quorra" site of Navy Week celebrations that Nigeria's continued reliance on foreign weapon systems was a source of worry for the military and the government.

He said it was true that poor attention had been paid to research and development in the past, but that the government had taken up the challenge of rectifying the situation.

To this effect, he said, the Research and Development Division of the Federal Ministry of Defence had been reactivated while the various services now have joint research projects with the universities and various research institutions.

Commodore Nyako agreed that the military could form the vanguard for the country's technological take-off.

According to him, "it is not by accident that scientific fits, especially in space, were performed by military men".

The subject of over-reliance on foreign technology came up for discussion recently at a seminar organised to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Nigerian Air Force.

The consensus of discussants centred on the fact that while the resources and men were available in abundance, lack of clear government policy on technological development for the country was rendering research projects redundant.

Professor B. C. E. Nwosu, Head of Science and Mathematics Education of the Federal Ministry of Education, lamented the fact that research findings carried out by individuals and institutions have so

far ended-up in the unwieldy bureaucratic set-up in the country.

He suggested that in the absence of independent private initiative, government should spear-head the take-off with available resources, however crude.

Group Captain Afolabi of NAF pointed out that "no developed country today is prepared to transfer technology to Third World countries since they will want us to depend on them for our needs".

Air Commodore Imman also of NAF said it was a misplacement of priority that none of the services found it necessary to spend a single kobo of their budget on research while Col. Ishola Williams of the Nigerian Army pointed to the fact that even within the military, the best brains were not being used because of bad management structure.

According to him, the Navy would prefer to have well trained Nigerian personnel in advance to handle the submarine when it eventually arrived.

Meanwhile, the three Lynx helicopters which will form the first squadron of the Nigerian Navy air arm, arrived in Nigeria last week and will participate in the Navy Week exhibition.

The helicopters, manufactured by Westland Helicopters of Britain, will make up 101 Squadron, which will be deployed in the Frigate NNS Aradu, adding greatly to Nigeria's naval fire power.

The helicopters are intended for coastal patrol and search and rescue duties, as well as fulfilling an anti-submarine warfare mission.

The 101 Squadron is due to be commissioned in June and according to the manufacturers, training was being provided in conversion-to-type to Nigerian personnel.

CSO: 3400/442

NIGERIA

OIL PROSPECTING IN CHAD BASIN SUSPENDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

THE Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West declared yesterday that the Chad Basin oil prospecting activities at Tuma-1 in Baga, Borno State has been suspended.

Tuma-1 which is the first exploratory effort of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) upland and away from the Niger Delta was according to the minister "spudded at the end of July 1984."

He said while briefing newsmen on his ministry's activities in Lagos that it was decided to classify Tuma-1 as a "tight-hole" in view of the tremendous interest it had generated nationally and internationally adding that there would be no further information on oil prospecting in the area for now.

However, approximately 12,000 metres had been drilled in the area.

The minister explained that in 1984, efforts were geared towards generating more exploratory prospects in the Chad basin and also on

the country's onshore and offshore acreages in the Niger delta.

Seismic data acquisition was slowed down by acute foreign exchange difficulties for the procurement of consumables for seismic work: dynamite, detonators, magnetic tape and others.

He maintained that notwithstanding, the NNPC was able to assemble a total of 4,113.74 kilometres of seismic data at 12.4 million Naira in 1984.

The Minister further revealed that the corporation earned foreign exchange to the tune of 455,000 dollars from Pan Ocean and 800,000 dollars from Philips Oil Company in 1981 in respect of seismic contracts.

According to him, these sums had helped the corporation to establish a data processing centre, a likely revenue yield, adding that the geo-physical processing centre in Benin had been completed at about 2.4 million Naira.

He also told newsmen that a four million Naira contract had been awarded for the establishment of a National Reserves Evaluation Centre.

Professor David-West added that four anti-pollution zones had been established in Warri, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Mosimi with modern pollution monitoring, prevention and control equipment.

He said that evacuation of asphalt from the Kaduna refinery

did not keep pace with production stressing that 72,840 tons of asphalt accumulated was being sold to governments and contractors at attractive prices.

On the Finima Relocation Committee, Professor David West said contracts would soon be awarded by the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) implementation committee.

The minister stated that the corporation had 13 suits pending in court, 10 of which had been determined in its favour including one for 185,000 pounds sterling in a London High Court.

CSO: 3400/445

NIGERIA

FARMERS PROTEST OVER GOVERNMENT MAIZE FREEZE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 May 85 p 9

[Text]

THE first major confrontation between the ruling National Party Government and South Africa's white farmers, built up yesterday as hundreds of farmers began to converge on the town of Klerksdorp to protest a government freeze on the producer price of maize (Corn).

This is the first clash of any significance between white farmers, who number some 70,000 in South Africa, and the National Party Government, which traditionally relies on farmers for support.

Klerksdorp, some 170 km (100 miles) west of Johannesburg, is a mining town and also a maize farming centre for the Western Transvaal.

The farmers want more for the maize they produce, which forms the basis for the staple diet of many of

South Africa's 23 million black people but state President Pieter Botha flatly refused to budge at a meeting last night with representatives of the National Maize Producer Organisation (NAMPO).

The Financial Mail reported yesterday that the freeze is the most significant event in the annals of South African farming since the late thirties. "It is the first crack in the hitherto cosy government-farmer relationship", the paper said.

Earlier proposed peace talks between leaders of South Africa's black communities which were to be hosted by Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu fizzled out when representatives of two large black groupings failed to attend the meeting on Wednesday night, South African television said in Johannesburg on Thursday.

The broad-based anti-apartheid movement, the United Democratic Front (UDF), which has some 700

affiliated Soweto youth sent a letter to Bishop Tutu declining to attend the meeting in the huge black dormitory township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

The UDF said it could not attend, as it was invited at short notice and affiliates could not be called to give a mandate to attend the meeting in time.

The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), a black consciousness movement, said it had received no formal invitation to attend and was already committed to previously organised meetings.

Members of Inkatha, the body headed by Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the KwaZulu "homeland" and members of the UDF-affiliated Soweto youth congress did attend the meetings.

Inkatha, although Zulu-based, claims to be a national liberation organisation with more than one million members.

CSO: 3400/445

NIGERIA

GEMBU PROJECT TO DISPLACE 15,000 PERSONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

ABOUT 15,000 people are to be displaced at the site of the Multi-purpose hydro-electric power project in Gembu on the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State.

The cost of construction of the project which is located on River Donga is estimated at one billion Naira (100,000,000 Naira) according to report of the feasibility studies.

The contract for the feasibility studies of the project was awarded to DIYAM Consultants based in Kano.

The report showed that, when developed, the Gembu hydro-electric power project would have an installed capacity of 1,500 megawatts of electricity, which is twice the capacity of the Kainji Dam.

The *New Nigerian* learnt that, with the delay in the take-off of the proposed three billion Naira Lokoja Dam in Kwara State which has potential of producing about 2,000 megawatts, the Gembu project is expected to be the biggest hydro-electric power generation in the country. The *New Nigerian* also gathered that, the development of an alternative hydro-electric power generation project on the Mambilla Plateau would ease the present heavy concentration and dependence on River Niger for hydro-electric

power generation in the country.

The report of the feasibility studies showed that, the Gembu project would be purely hydro-electric in nature and would therefore be pursued by the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).

It asserted that, frequent blackouts and the resultant hardship due to transmission problems would be solved, when the potentials of the hydro-electric power project were fully developed.

The report also indicated that, the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation schemes as well as chances of social upheaval would be minimised.

The Minister for Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Dr. Bukar Shaib had explained, recently that, "the potential exists for the generation of more than 1,500 megawatts which is about twice the capacity of the Kainji Dam".

According to the minister, the important feature about this potential is that, the entire river system to be utilised are within the country and not subject to interference from outside as the case with both the Niger and Benue Rivers.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

RIVER PORTS FOR GONGOLA--THE Federal Military Government has almost concluded arrangement to build two river ports worth 38 million Naira in Yola and Ibi in Gongola State, the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, said in Yola on Sunday. Speaking at a civic reception which the state Governor, Major-General Muhammadu Jega, organised in his honour, Major-General Buhari said that feasibility studies on the ports were in their final stages. He said that the Federal Government had allocated 21 million Naira to the Gongola agricultural development project for the settlement of 470,000 families involved in the cultivation of sorghum and millet. Major-General Buhari added that under the fourth national development plan, the Federal Government planned to spend 26 million Naira to develop and harness the potentials of the Mambilla Plateau for the production of livestock and crops. The Head of State said that the Federal Government had spent 4.4 million Naira on the construction of health centres and clinics, in Gongola State and trained 1,057 community health workers. He said that 12 towns would benefit from the electrification of local government headquarters in the state at an estimate of 18.7 million Naira, adding that all survey work had been completed. Major-General Buhari said that of 31 new post office projects planned for the state at a cost of 7 million Naira, 14 had been completed. He said that as soon as the Federal Government considered the report of the tribunal of inquiry into the Jimeta religious disturbances of 1984, more financial assistance would be made to the Gongola State government. Earlier, the Gongola Governor said that in spite of the inheritance of liabilities the state government had settled down and addressed itself to the goals of the Federal Government. Major-General Jega said that communication problems had militated against the economic and industrial development of the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Mar 85 pp 1, 3]

FAKE ID CARDS--THE Department of National Civic Registratio in Maiduguri has alerted the public to the fact that fake identity cards carrying the National Colours are now being sold in Maiduguri. The Borno State Co-ordinator of the scheme, Malam Rabi Alkali said in a statement at the weekend that the identity cards being sold for one or two Naira were not the national identity cards as some people were made to believe. He said the department had not started issuing the National identity card and warned that people should stop buying the ones currently being sold and report those selling them to the police. Malam Rabi said as soon as arrangements for the issuance of the national identity cards were completed, there would be a mass publicity campaign to enlighten the public. [Abdullahi Idris] Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 85 p 7]

ISLAMIC SPORTS FEDERATION CREATED--THE Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada has announced the creation of an islamic solidarity sports federation to 'help moslem youth adhere to islamic tradition.' Mr. Pirzada made the announcement at the opening of the first Islamic sports conference in Riyadh attended by delegates from the ICO's 45 members and chaired by Saudi Arabia Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz President of the Saudi Youth Welfare Organisation. The official Saudi Press Agency quoted Mr. Pirzada as saying that the federation was aimed at strengthening Islamic faith among youth people 'as sports play a very important role in the lives of people and youth.' He did not say where the federation would be based. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 May 85 p 27]

NATIONAL LANGUAGE URGED--FEDERAL Military Government has been implored to consider developing a national language other than English. Mr. Minso Madzani Gadzama, Chairman of Steyr Nigeria Limited, Bauchi made the call in a paper titled "False start in Nigeria" which he presented during the second convocation of the Institute of Management Studies in Potiskum, Borno State. He said a national language "will go a long way in harmonising our cultural heritage." Mr. Gadzama urged the government to force every Nigerian to learn a national language just as the British colonialists did in the case of the English language. He commented Borno State Government for directing that two local languages, Hausa and Kanuri, be taught in schools in the state. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 May 85 p 20]

ARMORED SCHOOL ESTABLISHED--THE Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Nigerian Army Armoured School in Bauchi. In a speech, General Babangida said the establishment of the school was a demonstration of the premium which the Nigerian Army placed on the training of soldiers for effective performance. He stressed the need for officers and men of the Nigerian Army to maintain their equipment. The commander, corps of army engineers, Brigadier M. T. Kontogora said that the project was not only a challenge to their capability, but also an opportunity to demonstrate the confidence the Nigerian Army imposed on the corps of engineers. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in ENGLISH 3 May 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/440

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

LEADER HITS AT EXILES--VICTORIA--Seychelles President Albert Rene said yesterday capitalism was the enemy of this Indian Ocean state, which turned socialist after he took over in a coup in 1977. "Our choice is clear and we've never tried to hide it. We also believe that every country has the right to choose the system that it wants and that no other country should interfere with that choice," he told an eighth anniversary parade. Pres Rene also attacked what he called a small group of disgruntled Seychellois, an apparent reference to exile groups which have pledged to overthrow him by force. The Seychelles leader said these people, together with capitalism, were working together. "They spread propaganda among parents, children, in newspapers, everywhere they can." Because of socialism 12 times more children had free education, there was now a free medical system with 50 doctors and the infant mortality rate had been more than halved. He said his government would continue to "provide enough water to drink, enough schools, books and teachers for the children and enough medicine to go round". Pres Rene announced a nine percent cut in the price of rice, the imported staple food, and urged the nation's 65 000 people to work together. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

DIVESTMENT THREAT SEEN AS OVERRATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

THE disinvestment threat is exaggerated but nevertheless must be resisted, says South African Foundation chairman Fred du Plessis.

He said in Johannesburg yesterday that excessive publicity for the disinvestment lobby had over-emphasised the threat it held for South Africa.

"Over the period 1970 to 1984, foreign direct investment contributed only 4% a year to the total direct investment in South Africa."

Attempts to isolate South Africa must be resisted because the country needs foreign links and the high-tech which other countries can offer.

However, this resistance must be co-ordinated.

"It would be wrong to think that disinvestment moves are going along unopposed in the US. Powerful and sophisticated forces in the fields of both politics and business are actively working against disinvestment in their own various interests.

"South Africa should not undermine those efforts by emotional reaction and well-meaning but unco-ordinated counteractivities."

A private sector consultative group, comprising members from the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut (AHI), Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) and the American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham), was formed this year to co-ordinate private sector action against disinvestment pressures.

Du Plessis said the best South Africans could do was support the efforts of concerned Americans.

"While many proponents genuinely believe disinvestment campaigning to be aimed at the elimination of apartheid, at source it is largely a party political issue within the US and there is nothing that SA can achieve in the short term by trying to influence the process."

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT PROMPTS OPTIMISM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

One encouraging economic indicator is that institutional investors are looking at renewed involvement in property after some months of absence from the market.

The main reason for this is the decline of property prices, with a consequent improvement in yields. The decline in interest rates has also raised the relative attractiveness of property to these investors. Old Mutual's recent investments (four deals earlier this month of between R2m and R4m) are at initial yields of 13% compared with the 10% that has been the norm in the recent past.

Although the yields are still

low compared with what can be earned in the money market or on the stock exchange, the narrowing of the gap clearly heralds the earliest phase of new property investment. The prospect of further declines in interest rates can only add momentum.

Lest we be accused of clutching at straws, it is necessary to caution that not even the most bullish of property fundis expects anything dramatic to happen soon. Despite a shortage of prime space, there is still a general oversupply of property, and it may be 18 months before the institutions come back into the market on a large scale.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

BIFSA DOWNPLAYS IMPACT OF AUSTRALIAN BAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Norman Shepherd]

[Text]

THE Australian government ban on contracts to construction companies with majority SA shareholdings would amount to "peanuts", the executive director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa said yesterday.

Mr L Davis said the total turnover of the South African building industry alone (excluding construction) for the financial year of 1983/84 was R6,8-million and that the ban which affected South African investment in Australia of R34-million "will not make much difference" to the industry.

He said many South African construction companies had left Australia and that few still operated in the country.

"Although I cannot comment officially because I do not know what implications the ban will have on our member companies, I can't see that it will be soul-shattering," said Mr Davis.

The deputy chairman of LTA, Mr M T Riddley,

said: "Our interests in Australia are quite small. The ban is regrettable, but it is not a big deal. It does not affect private contracts, and the states run their own affairs (the states grant contracts independently of the government)."

The Australian embassy in Pretoria yesterday gave the full text of the government ban to The Citizen.

The text states: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, and the Minister for Housing and Construction, Mr Stewart West, announced that the Australian government would no longer enter into construction contracts with firms that had a majority South African ownership."

Policy

"The policy will take effect immediately. Mr Hayden said the decision would strengthen the government's policy to remove avoidable official assistance to commercial relations between Australia and South Africa.

"In accordance with government policy, relations between the private commercial sectors

of the two countries will not be restricted.

"Mr Hayden said that the decision was consistent with the government's policy to increase pressure on South Africa to abandon the obnoxious practice of apartheid.

"The policy should be seen in the context of the government's expressed willingness to vote in the Security Council for effective mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Future

"Mr West said that in future a firm wishing to tender for a government contract would be required to provide a statement that was sufficiently detailed to satisfy the government that it was not dealing with a majority South African-owned firm.

"The new policy would be beneficial to both Australian industry and employment," Mr West said.

"The government will examine the implications of extending this policy on government construction contracts to a broader range of government activities."

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS REPORTS FOREIGN LOANS PLENTIFUL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Offers by continental bankers to raise foreign loans for South Africa were being received continually and the Government had recently been forced to turn down "some very attractive offers", the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Proposing the third reading of the Budget, he said the continental banking community had "no hesitation" in offering further loan facilities to South Africa because they were actively engaged in the country and most had their own domestic representatives who kept their offices fully informed of political and financial developments.

Mr Du Plessis contrasted the "responsible" attitudes of continental bankers with those of the people involved in the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

Disinvestment was "a short-sighted policy" that would do "irreparable harm" to the millions of people in neighbouring states who depended for their existence on the earnings of their countrymen in the South African economy, he said.

"Such an attitude can hardly prevail if politicians, bankers or businessmen know at first hand what the current position in South Africa really is.

"This then, too, is the reason why the banks on the continent act so differently and responsibly on this matter."

Mr Du Plessis said proponents of disinvestment were "making a grave mistake" if they believed the country would give in to such pressure.

However, the disinvestment campaign should not be taken lightly, "whether it is a purely domestic political issue in the United States or part of a broader and more diabolical onslaught to destabilise this region of Africa".

"It can hardly be the intention of the 'do-gooders' of the international community to cause hardship and suffering for the poorer sections of the South African community or, for that matter, for the less affluent neighbours of the Republic of South Africa, but that is what will inevitably be the outcome of any successful disinvestment or trade sanctions policy".

Visited

Mr Du Plessis said he had recently returned from a trip to West Ger-

many, where he had visited a number of leading banks and spoken to the group of financiers who had arranged the Government's recent 75 million dollar Eurobond issue.

The bankers had confirmed the issue had been well accepted, conveyed their respect for the Government's financial austerity measures and openly stated their faith in the creditworthiness of the Republic, despite its political difficulties.

Meanwhile, a report received from London yesterday said the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a BBC radio interview that South Africa's Blacks would "pay the price" if the US imposed economic sanctions against the Republic.

"If there is any further downturn in the economy as a result of sanctions it is the Black people, of course, who will suffer," he said.

Pariahs

"Black people are the pariahs of South Africa. They are the poorest of the poor in that country and therefore they are the ones that are going to pay the price.

"The Americans have a right to have a purging process whereby they purge themselves of racist South Africa by having nothing to do with it — that I respect.

"But no-one should pretend amongst them that they are doing this for us."

Chief Buthelezi, who has been attending a top-level business conference in London on links with South Africa, was reacting to the US House of Representatives vote for a package of sanctions measures against the Republic.

He said it has to be realised that some 200 000 people in South Africa were employed by American corporations.

The Bill to impose economic sanctions on South Africa is now halfway through the US Congress following approval by the House of Representatives.

The Bill would bar all US loans to the South African Government and its agencies and ban all new US investment in South Africa.

It would also prohibit imports of Krugerrand gold coins and exports of US computer equipment to South Africa.

Action

"The time for action is now," New York Democrat Mr Stephen Solarz added. "US policy is a failure."

The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said the House Bill would hurt South African Blacks and damage efforts against apartheid.

"We cannot simply walk away from South Africa or throw our hands up in an act of moral indignation," Mr Shultz said in a letter to the House Republican leader, Mr Bob Michel.

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC PLIGHT HITS NATAL INDUSTRIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The clothing and textile industry, the building trade, the shoe industry and the hardware trade all appear to be the hardest hit in Natal by the downturn in the economy.

Mr Richard Savage, chairman of the Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association said yesterday that his industry was in the doldrums in the Province and he could not see any change for some time.

It was inevitable that more companies would go under. He expected smaller companies and the Lockhat group of companies to lay off workers soon.

Other members of the garment industry claimed that the weak rand was killing the industry.

Mr Frank Hansa, general secretary of the Garment Workers Industrial Union said yesterday that the position of the unemployed in the industry was very serious in Natal.

Since about 1 500 workers had been retrenched by Lockhat Brothers last week, it was almost certain that small, independently owned businesses would also be in trouble.

He pointed out that a number of small factories depended heavily on the Lockhat Group for their

supplies of clothing material.

The trade was known as CMT, cut-make-and-trim.

He said at this stage it was not known how many people would be affected. He estimated that about 40 factories in all could be affected.

Since the closure of the Lockhat company hundreds of their former employees had come to the union offices looking for work.

Everything possible was being done to find them similar employment.

He said there appeared to be some vacancies in the clothing industry, but obviously these would be filled soon.

A special fund had been launched by the union to help the unemployed. Each person would receive 25 percent of his or her wages from the fund for up to two months and in addition would receive benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The shoe industry in the province also appears to be heading for a downturn.

Only this week New Germany Shoe Shop, which opened in December last year, made application in the Durban Supreme Court to be wound

up.

Mr Justice Thirion granted a rule calling on Walkabout Shoes (Pty) Limited, of Cnelsea Road, New Germany, and all interested persons to show cause on July 10 why the company should not be finally wound up.

The Citizen also learnt this week that several construction companies and builders would soon also apply to be wound up.

The director of a building firm near Pietermaritzburg, Mr David Edgar, said yesterday: "I've had to call it a day. I tried everything possible to keep going even by doing the tiniest of odd jobs like replacing doors and window panes.

"But on Monday I had to tell the other Whites who work for me and the 15 Blacks that I could no longer pay their salaries.

"It was ghastly to have to do it as many of the Blacks have big families and are struggling."

Mr Mark Warman, who owns a hardware shop at Durban North, said yesterday that small hardware shops were having a tough time.

He knew of at least three shops in the Berea, Durban North and Glenwood areas, which had closed down.

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CURBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government's policy of improving the balance of payments and fighting inflation by controlling spending had born considerable fruits, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said.

Proposing the third reading of the Budget, he said present economic indications held much promise for the rest of the book year and especially for long-term developments.

Deficit

The R2,8-billion deficit on the balance of payments in the first quarter of 1984 had been turned into an annualised surplus of R4,2-billion during the first quarter of 1985.

Total internal spending had decreased considerably in real terms since the introduction last year of measures to curb overspending, Mr Du Plessis said.

Real gross internal spending had dropped by five, 6,5 and 3,5 percent in the last three quarters of 1984 and by a further 14 percent in the first quarter of this year, while real private consumer spending decreased by 3,5 percent during the first quarter of 1985.

This drop could mainly be attributed to a sharp decrease in spending on luxury items.

"This decrease was one of our most important targets in the process to remove overspending in the economy and to ensure that our country again lives within its means," the Minister said.

Commenting on Government spending, he said the administration was determined to keep within its projected limits.

Treasury

During April and May this year, the Treasury had paid out R2,9-billion and R2,6-billion respectively, "notably less" than the amounts of R3,2-billion and R2,8-billion estimated in the Part Appropriation Bill, Mr Du Plessis said.

Critics had noted that the April figure exceeded one twelfth of the amount budgeted for the year and had implied the Government would not be able to remain within its projected limits.

However, Mr Du Plessis said, the contrary was true.

"Not only was the eventual spending notably less than the original estimate, but it matches precisely the cash-flow projections for April and May received since the in-

roduction of the budget for State departments."

Mr Du Plessis said April had also been decisive as it was traditionally the month in which the most money was spent by the State.

State expenditure during April and May had been financed without recourse to bank loans or credit because of "a particularly successful financing programme."

This included the sale of shares worth R1,6-billion, which exceeded the total comparable amount for loan financing provided for in the Budget.

"We therefore succeeded in combatting a particularly difficult problem regarding the control of expenditure and the non-inflationary financing of the Budget," the Minister said.

Success

"I am very confident that this success will not only serve as further encouragement to press on with these attempts but also to remove any doubt the business community and economists might have with regard to our intention to stay within set goals, and in this way

it should strengthen our credibility."

Mr Du Plessis said success in curbing Government expenditure was only part of the strategy to place the economy on a sound basis.

Other aspects were the increase in GST in July 1984, the restrictive monetary measures of last August, fiscal cuts in September 1984, balance of payments measures taken in January this year and income and expenditure proposals in the Budget.

Efforts to monitor State expenditure on a monthly basis were also receiving high priority.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT DRIVE BY RSA PLASTICS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 27

[Text]

THE South African plastics industry is about to embark on an intensive export drive headed by the Plastics Federation and its executive director Mr Bill Naude.

"There are a number of small, highly skilled companies in the local industry producing technical mouldings of excellent quality," Mr Naude said.

Main thrust of the export drive will be to sell the expertise and know-how that has enabled South African convertors to produce these products.

"Even with our heavy cost of raw material, the lower value of the rand still enables us to be keenly competitive on overseas markets," he said.

Mr Naude gave examples of South African plastic successes overseas.

The Aquanaut automatic pool cleaner — one of the winners of the Plas-

tic Federation annual design awards last year — has already made its mark in the United States, Australia and Europe, and is being manufactured under licence by a leading American pool company.

Another export success is Pinetown-based Autoclamp SA which is currently exporting more than a million plastic clamps a month to the United States, Australia and other parts of the world.

Managing director Alastair Dalglish is planning to double production in 1986.

He reports "vast overseas potential" in both the industrial and consumer markets.

"It is surprising that many people still do not realise that we have a capacity to manufacture locally and export at competitive prices," he said.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

ALBERTS ATTACKS ASSOCOM AT AHI CONGRESS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text]

AN ATTACK on an unnamed business organisation — subsequently identified as Assocom — was launched at yesterday's Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Port Elizabeth.

The attack came from Mineral and Energy Affairs Director-General Louw Alberts during his opening address to the AHI's motor congress.

Alberts said the organisation had consulted with the Minister of Energy Affairs and himself on amendments to legislation concerning the exploitation and domestic marketing of coal.

He said the organisation concerned:

- ☐ Revealed it had no idea of the real reasons behind the legislation;
- ☐ Had failed to discuss the matter in advance with a single coal producer or distributor — "and was also not prepared to meet with them";
- ☐ Claimed to be representing consumers "who in fact stood to benefit from the legislation";
- ☐ Declined a challenge to devise alternative methods of guaranteeing coal deliveries "from the

single domestic user in Soweto, to hospitals and factories".

Professor J A Lombard, head of the department of economics at the University of Pretoria, told the AHI congress that policies aimed at rescuing the economy had jeopardised the survival of small business.

"Such disastrous steps should never again be allowed," he said.

The small businessman found it difficult to survive great economic and financial instability.

Large companies had access to rescue funds not available to the independent man, he added.

Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius, addressing the AHI junior congress, said business managers were faced with uniquely demanding challenges.

Speaking on "The Modern Manager — Profile for Success" Pretorius said this situation arose because in South Africa there was:

- ☐ An extremely heterogeneous population;
- ☐ A complex political composition — "and our experience is that certain political problems are definitely carried over into the work situation";

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

PERSPECTIVE FOR LIQUID FUELS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Apr 85 pp 98-104

[Article by Dr Ralph Anderson, Dr Michael Hunt, and Ian Myburgh]

[Excerpts]

After the oil crisis in 1973 most countries have been following a policy of self-sufficiency to meet their energy needs. This they have been doing by reducing their consumption of oil and developing alternative energy sources.

In the following paper Dr Ralph Anderson, Dr Michael Hunt and Ian Myburgh take an in depth look at the world fuel situation and its consequences for South Africa. This is followed by an overview of options for alternative fuels for South Africa and successes to date.

Dr Anderson is Coordinator of Energy Programmes (CSP) at the CSIR, Dr Hunt Chief Director of the National Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (NMERI), and Mr Myburgh Senior Engineer at NMERI.

Introduction

The selective embargo and subsequent oil crisis in 1973 focussed the attention of all countries of the world, not only on their dependence on the Middle East for their supplies of petroleum, but also on the situation as a whole of petroleum crude as a prime source of energy. Studies were started on identifying to what extent world oil reserves would suffice and to what extent the viability of the respective economies were dependent upon the outcome.

Most countries as a consequence of these studies, decided on a policy of self-sufficiency in energy supplies insofar as this was possible resulting in a world consciousness of the need, firstly, to reduce on present levels of consumption of oil, as a near term aim, and in the longer term to look at developing alternative energy sources.

This paper reviews achievements to date, consequences for South Africa and measure of success.

The South African energy situation

The Republic is more sensitive to the world oil situation due to political issues such as the official UN boycott. Consequently measures taken since 1973 to offset a possible acute oil shortage have been intensified compared with other countries.

The position of coal as a primary energy source for the Republic has improved from 69 per cent of total energy input in 1974^(a) due primarily to SASOL II and III. The primary energy needed for transportation has reduced compared with the position in 1974, indicating that fuel saving has been effective.

At the user end of the scale, the energy consumed in the transportation sector is equivalent to about 50 per cent more than that of the total electricity consumption of the Republic. Since the efficiency of utilisation of the energy input from liquid fuel is so low compared with electricity, the positions are re-

versed when it comes to the amount of energy converted into actual work done. The importance of the transportation sector in the energy field is considerable and, although the position is improving, it is still sensitive to the world oil situation.

In the overall scenario the position of coal as a continuing primary energy source should be examined and **Figure 5** shows the trends^(7,8,9,10,11) since 1950. This indicates that whilst the total coal consumption in the Republic has been increased at the rate of only about 4 per cent per annum, that of ESCOM has been nearly 7 per cent and if these trends persist in the next 30 years, the ESCOM trend would begin to dominate. Coal consumption since 1979 has in fact exceeded 6 per cent excluding coal for SASOL and export.

Such a high production rate could not be maintained indefinitely as illustrated in **Figure 6** which shows these trends against an approximate *bell* curve for a coal reserve of 61 000 million tons⁽¹²⁾. The official figure is 57 000 million tons of mineable coal but even if doubled, this could only delay the peak production by about 10 years.

The inflexion point is however the more important parameter, since this is when the supply of coal fails to meet the demand. This could be early in the next century unless steps are taken to reduce the rate of consumption before then.

A nuclear programme for electricity production would appear to be inevitable in the longer term. Coal is a valuable asset and should be conserved as much as possible and utilized in such a manner as to serve the best interests of the country.

Transportation in South Africa

In this section the utilisation of the major energy source oil is examined since this has an important bearing upon oil substitution programmes or research in these areas. Most important is the division of liquid fuels into diesel and petrol fractions and **Figure 7** shows the progression of the proportional use of diesel oil over

the years. This indicates a progression towards parity between the two fuels by 1979 which may have been partly influenced by pricing measures and fuel restrictions in the years since 1973. The fact that the position has eased since 1979 is encouraging but may be due to recessionary tendencies which have reduced the consumption of diesel oil compared with petrol. Unfortunately there is a limit to the amount of diesel of a given specification that can be produced from a barrel of imported crude oil and this limit could be reached if the diesel usage increased above that of petrol.

Present SASOL processes do not allow for the production of sufficient diesel oil and the problem is compounded the more SASOL takes over the production of fuel. This becomes the immediate problem facing the oil industry, and is the area where most of the research into alternative fuels is conducted.

Another aspect is the extent to which the respective fuels are utilised since upon this will depend where the greatest effort has to be made to redress the problem areas. **Table 1** shows the percentage of primary energy inputs for each transport mode⁽¹³⁾.

Of the five main modes, road transport accounts for the major consumption of primary fuel and of these, the energy consumed by motor cars is the largest of all groups—over one third of the total transport energy.

A breakdown as between petrol and diesel taken from the same source⁽¹³⁾ is given in **Table 2** where the passenger motor car group is responsible for over 90 per cent of the petrol consumption. Diesel spread over the various modes is given in **Table 3**.

The largest on-road group consuming diesel is for freight transport whilst the off-road diesel, which is the next largest, is mainly for agricultural tractors. These two make up 75 per cent of the total diesel usage and are most likely to suffer in the event of a diesel shortage.

Alternative fuels

Diesel fuel alternatives (Compression Ignition (CI) fuels)

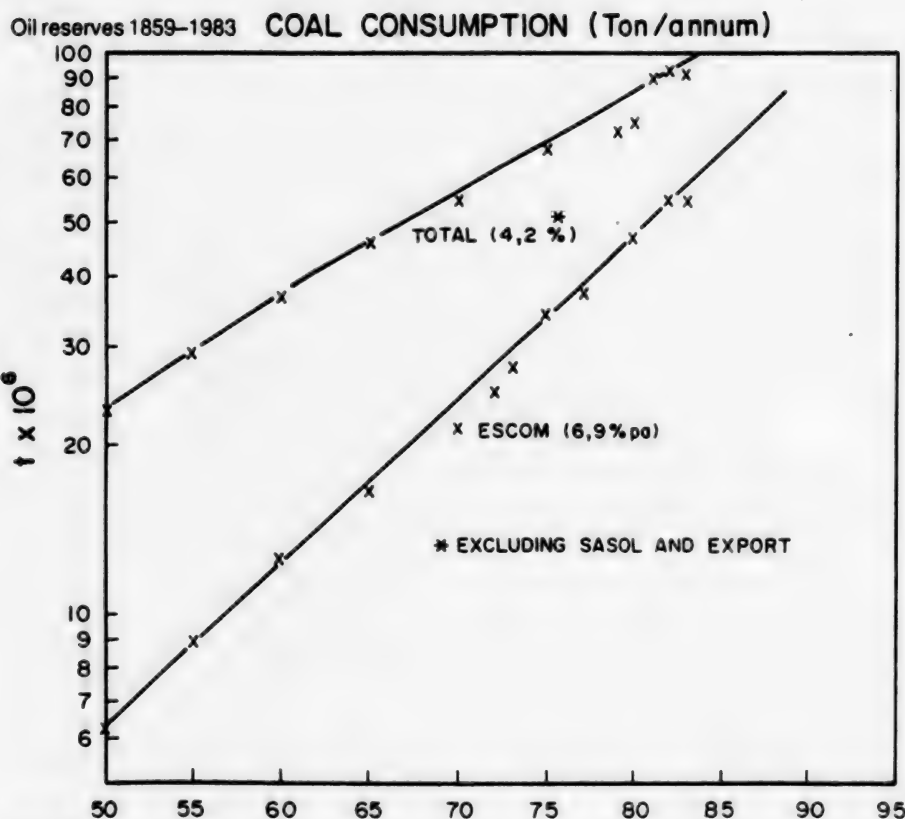


Figure 5
Coal consumption in South Africa 1950-1995.

Extensive testing has been done both locally and overseas on eight candidates for blending with, or substitution of, crude oil-derived diesel fuel, the main properties of which are listed in Table 4.

The following should be noted:

- Those fuels with low cetane numbers would require additives to improve ignition properties either when used alone or mixed in any large quantity with diesel.
- Fuels with a low viscosity require an additive to improve the lubricity of the fuel. If the viscosity is too high, as with the sunflower seed derived oils, a stronger lift-pump may be needed to maintain adequate supply to the injection-pump.
- Fuels having a low heat of combustion will require fuel pumps to be designed for larger deliveries of fuel to maintain power outputs of the engines.
- A low flash point in general indicates the explosivity of a fuel but it also depends on other factors such as the va-

pour pressure of the fuel. Those fuels known to have explosive tendencies are marked accordingly.

Other important characteristics which determine the suitability of the fuels for blending or substitution are their miscibility with diesel, especially in the presence of moisture, the toxicity of the exhaust emissions, and long term effects on engine durability—such as abnormal wear or corrosion, etc.

The various CI fuels characteristics are summarized below:

Coal-derived diesel. Of all the alternative fuel candidates, coal-derived diesel comes the closest to duplicating crude oil-derived diesel. To obtain high yields, coal-derived diesel tends to be rather light as regards viscosity and cetane number and for some engines additives may be required to make the fuel acceptable (lubricity and ignition improvers).

Heavy naphtha is a refinery product presently processed into petrol. On its own as diesel fuel it would require a

COAL PRODUCTION AND RESERVES

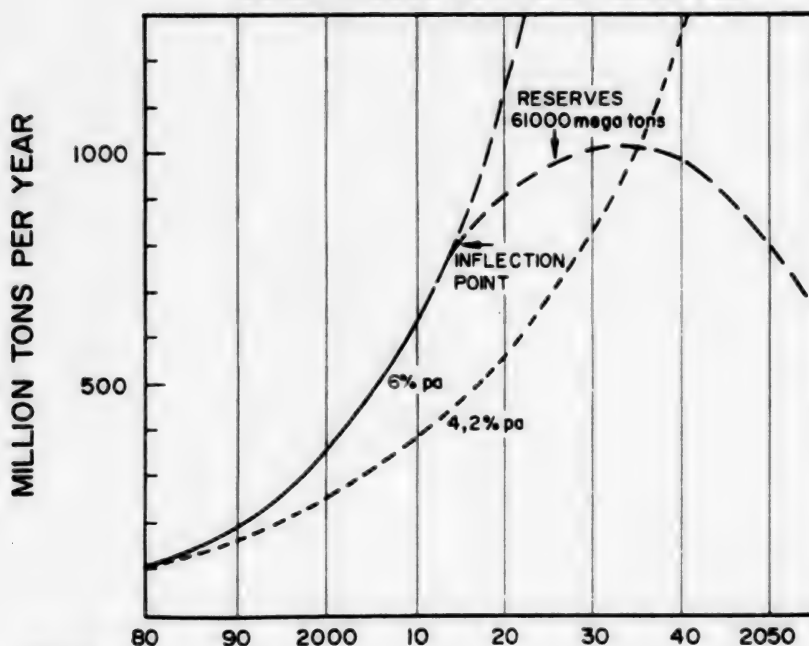


Figure 6
Coal production and reserves in South Africa 1980-2050.

small amount of ignition improver and a considerable amount of lubricity improver. It is felt that it could be most advantageously blended directly into the refinery diesel to extend that diesel by up to 20 per cent. Safety becomes a consideration as the vapour in the fuel tank of such a light diesel is stoichiometric and is therefore explosive.

Petrol can be blended with diesel. This must be considered an emergency measure as any meaningful quantities of petrol in diesel would considerably degrade the diesel as far as ignition quality (cetane number), lubricity (viscosity) and initial boiling point temperature (susceptibility to vapour lock) are concerned.

Propanol-plus is a by-product of the SASOL fuel-from-coal process. As a diesel fuel extender it has been found to be the most successful of the alcohol fuels tested to date. This is due to its better miscibility with diesel, its higher viscosity, heat of combustion and boiling temperature range. The quantities produced by SASOL would permit the blending of approximately 15 per cent propanol-plus in their diesel.

Ethanol is not as miscible with diesel

as propanol-plus and for high quantities of ethanol in diesel a cosolvent is required. Its viscosity and heat of combustion are also lower than those of propanol-plus. Field trials using tractors⁽¹⁴⁾ have demonstrated the feasibility of using up to 30 per cent ethanol in diesel. Exhaust smoke is drastically reduced. Pure ethanol with suitable quantity of ignition improver and lubricity improver additives can be used as compression ignition fuel. Field trials with such a fuel are presently being carried out in Brazil.

Methanol is immiscible with diesel. The quantity of cosolvent required to achieve miscibility is impractical. For example, one litre of fuel containing 15 per cent dry methanol and 85 per cent diesel would require the addition of 215 ml of tetrahydrofuran (cosolvent) to achieve miscibility down to a temperature of 20°C. Lower temperatures or the slightest moisture would result in immediate separation. If the cosolvent ethyl acetate were to be used, approximately 250 ml would be required.

Methanol with suitable quantities of ignition and lubricity improver additives can be used as a satisfactory compression ignition fuel. Such a fuel has been devel-

Table 1
Percent primary energy inputs for each mode of transport

			Primary
Road transport			64,3
Freight Off Road	10,5		
Freight On Road	15,9	26,4	
Passengers Buses	3,3		
Passengers Motorcars	34,6	37,9	
Rail transport			
Freight	16,4	16,4	19,3
Passengers Main line	2,3		
Passengers Sub urban	0,6	2,9	
Air transport	4,1	4,1	4,1
Sea transport	12,2	12,2	12,2
Pipeline	0,1	0,1	0,1
	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 2
Percentage of petrol or diesel used by each transport mode

	Petrol	Diesel	Other
Road transport	55,4	44,6	—
Freight — off road	—	94,8	5,2
Freight — on road	—	96,2	3,8
Passengers	91,3	8,7	—
Rail transport	—	21,7	78,3
Freight	—	16,6	83,4
Passengers main line	—	21,7	78,3
Sea transport	—	20,6	79,4

Table 3
Percentage diesel usage by mode

All road transport		84,3
On road	45,2	
Off road	29,4	
Road Passengers	9,7	
Rail transport		9,6
Freight	8,1	
Mainline Passenger	1,5	
Sea transport	6,1	6,1
	100,0	100,0

Table 4
Main properties of compression ignition fuels

Fuel	Cetane No	Viscosity (mm ² /s at 40 °C	Heat of combustion (MJ/kg)	Flash point (°C)
Oil-derived diesel	48–55	3,0–3,5	45,4	55
Coal-derived diesel	45	1,8–2,2*	46,0	55
Heavy Naptha	30–40	0,7*	47,0	25†
Petrol	10–20*	0,5*	47,5	– 40
Propanol-Plus	8–20*	2,1	35,7	27
Ethanol	8*	1,1*	29,8	11†
Methanol	3*	0,6*	22,8	10†
Sunflower Seed Oil	37	35	39,4	130–315
Esters of Sunflower Oil	48	4,4–4,9	40,0	100

*Additives required.

†These fuels form explosive vapour/air mixtures in the fuel tank.

oped by AECI. Some of the engine modifications required are a larger injection pump and suitable injector nozzles. Operation of a diesel engine with such a fuel is characterized by an absolutely smoke free exhaust, although the aldehyde level is higher than with diesel fuel operation. Fuel consumption on a volumetric basis is approximately 2.3 times higher than diesel.

Sunflower oil initially appeared the ideal extender for diesel fuel. However, durability tests using direct-injection diesel engines, which form the majority of the diesel engine population, resulted in catastrophic failure after a relatively short period of time. This is mainly due to the reactivity of sunflower oil with normal lubricating oils and secondly, to the high viscosity of sunflower oil which results in poor atomization and mixing of the fuel with air. The high viscosity also upsets the metering characteristics of certain types of injection pumps, specifically those incorporating a hydraulic governor. The operation of engines of the indirect-injection type on sunflower oil have proved entirely satisfactory. Unfortunately, this type of diesel engine forms only a small part of the diesel engine population due to its higher cost and inferior economy when compared to the direct-injection engine. Sunflower oil is

miscible with diesel but immiscible with athanol and methanol.

Esters of vegetable oils are produced by reacting alcohols with vegetable oils. The esters obtained from this reaction exhibit excellent combustion performance which, if anything, is superior to conventional diesel fuel. Their viscosities are also compatible with present day diesel fuel injection equipment. Esters are miscible with either diesel or alcohol and they could therefore be utilized as a fuel extender.

Taking account of the above factors, **Table 5** indicates which fuels are presently the most probable candidates for either blends with diesel or complete substitution, subject to using additives where necessary, and without undertaking major engine modifications.

Yet to be determined in the case of most of these alternative diesel fuels (other than coal-based) is their effect upon the durability of all types of engines. This is a long term issue which will most probably require the cooperation of the diesel motor industry once successful basic bench tests have been completed on representative engines.

The next step is to determine which of the various options could prove com-

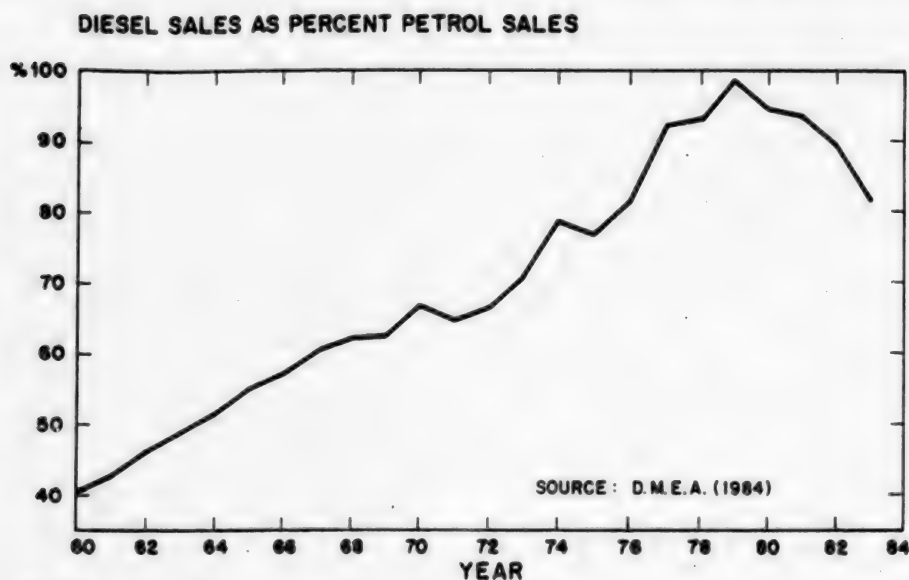


Figure 7
Diesel sales as per cent petrol sales for the period 1960-1984.

Table 5
Alternative compression ignition fuels

<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Blends with diesel</i>	<i>Substitutes for diesel</i>	<i>Defects sensitivity as a blend</i>	<i>Defects sensitivity as a substitute</i>
Coal-derived diesel	Yes	Yes	—	—
Heavy Naphtha	Yes	Yes*	Explosivity	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Petrol	Yes	No	Ignition quality, lubricity, vapour lock	—
Propanol-plus†	Yes	Yes*	Water contamination, ignition quality	Ignition quality
Ethanol	Yes	Yes	Explosivity, water contamination, ignition quality, lubricity	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Methanol	No	Yes	—	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Sunflowerseed oil‡	Yes	Yes	Viscosity	Viscosity
Esters of sunflowerseed oil	Yes	Yes	—	—

*Inadequate quantities for diesel substitution.

†See Appendix 1.

‡Unsuitable for direct-injection diesel engines. Must be utilized by indirect-injection engines only.

Table 6
Main properties of spark ignition fuels

<i>Fuel Type</i>	<i>Octane No. (RON)</i>	<i>Boiling Range (°C)</i>	<i>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</i>	<i>Heat of Combustion (MJ/kg)</i>	<i>Heat of Vaporisation (kJ/kg)</i>
Petrol	87-98	30-200	50-85	47.5	335
SASOL Fuel alcohol	105-108	80-200	10	30.9	—
Ethanol	100	78	35	29.8	904
Methanol	112	65	34	22.8	1 109
ETBE	100	79	—	—	312
MTBE	117	55	60	40.0	320

mercially viable, taking into account source fuel manufacturing costs, the cost of distribution if the present system cannot be used, and the cost of such engine modifications as may be needed in the near term.

In the longer term, CI engines would no doubt be designed for such alternative fuels as are likely to be available worldwide and these may differ from those presently contemplated in the Republic. Account would need to be taken of this even in making short term decisions.

Extensive research is being conducted into the direct liquefaction of coal which is likely to produce materially different fuels from those produced by SASOL and these might prove more economical and more technically viable compared with presently available fuels. It may even be necessary to consider the use of spark ignition (SI) or similar for CI engines should this prove to be economically more viable for the available fuels. Such engines could use some of the fuels considered above without the need to add ignition improvers.

Spark Ignition (SI) fuels

In the longer term, alternative fuels for SI engines will be required and the characteristics of some of the candidates for either blending with or substitution of petrol are shown in Table 6.

Coal-derived petrol as produced by SASOL virtually duplicates the crude oil-derived product which therefore can be directly utilised in present-day engines and fuel distribution infrastructure with the least disruption.

SASOL fuel alcohol—Appendix 1—is a mixture of ethanol and higher alcohols. This is blended with petrol in the ratio of approximately 12 per cent alcohol and 88 per cent petrol. Despite its lower energy content power output remains the same, this being partially due to the fact that most engines in the highveld area run rich and the alcohol tends to lean out the mixture. Problems have been encountered as regards compatibility with certain materials and corrosion but these have mostly been overcome. One of the advantages of blending the alcohol with petrol is that less tetra-ethyl-lead (TEL) need be used for the same octane number.

Ethanol and Methanol. The alcohols have a higher octane rating than raw petrol and thus have good anti-knock properties either when used alone or as blends with petrol. Blended with petrol they enable a reduction in tetra-ethyl-lead (TEL) additive with a corresponding decrease in the toxicity of the exhaust gas emissions. When used as a substitute for petrol, higher compression ratios can be used leading to improved engine efficiency and lower fuel energy consumptions. Blends of up to 20 per cent ethanol can be used in petrol as currently practised in Brazil.

The trend appears to be to develop pure alcohol engines. Pure ethanol has good anti-knock properties but due to its relatively high boiling point and low vapour pressure starting can be a problem. In some cases light hydrocarbons can be added to assist starting although this may have a detrimental effect on the good anti-knock properties of ethanol. The same can be said of methanol as for ethanol although less methanol can be

blended with petrol than ethanol.

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE) and *methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)* have mainly been utilised to replace TEL as anti-knock additive (octane improver). It is finding fairly widespread use in Europe.

Discussion

Of the above fuels ethanol blended with petrol is now widely used and acceptable up to at least 20 per cent blend by volume and only slight engine modifications are required. Pure ethanol can be used as in Brazil with light hydro-carbon additives to improve cold starting.

The production of ethanol from agricultural crops raises other issues which have to be seriously considered in the overall evaluation of future alternative fuels such as its competition with food crops and its less security of supply due to water shortage or droughts, etc.

Ethanol is readily miscible with both petrol and diesel, and is a natural source feed for producing esters from vegetable seed oils and could be a long term solution for fuels in a waning coal economy.

In the short term methanol produced from coal (or natural gas) appears to be the most favourite route worldwide mainly due to its low cost of production compared with other fuels and acceptability as a pure fuel for both diesel and petrol engine applications (with necessary additives). It has also been widely tested both in South Africa⁽¹⁵⁾ and the USA⁽¹⁶⁾ and in the latter case, fleet trials involving large numbers of vehicles of proprietary design are being conducted in California.

Methanol is the most likely contender for a place in the market in South Africa and its manufacture and distribution will require to be evaluated against that of the high grade fuels.

In the final consideration, the choice of the correct fuel will depend upon detailed techno-economic studies into the economics, the technical feasibility, the availability of the feedstock and the ease with which the use of the fuel can be implemented.

Table 7
Energy efficiencies of utilization of alternative fuels (percentage values)

Description	Coal-derived Fuels			Electric Power		
	Petrol	Diesel	Methanol	EV's	T/Buses	Trains
Primary Production	30	30	45	30	30	30
Distribution	98	98	95	90	90	95
Utilization						
— cruising	25	30	35	55	80	80
— stop/start	12	15	17	28	60	70
Overall Efficiency						
— cruising	7	9	15	15	22	23
— stop/start	4	5	7	8	16	20

Appendix 1
Approximate composition of SASOL fuels

SASOL fuel alcohol		Propanol-Plus	
Component	% (by mass)	Component	% (by mass)
Ethanol	70 %	1-Propanol	46,5 %
Propanol	22 %	2-Propanol	0,5 %
iso-propanol	6 %	Butanol	29,0 %
Secondary butanol	2 %	Pentanol	15,5 %
		Hexanol and higher alcohols	7,5 %
		Lighter hydro-carbons	1,0 %

Looking to the future, and especially to the period when coal should be conserved for other purposes rather than converted into liquid fuels, the production of hydrogen by electrolysis using off-peak nuclear energy is another option for fuel. Presently the main technical obstacle to hydrogen is the problem of both large and small scale storage because of its capacity for absorption by metals. Indications are that this problem could be solved in the future and hydrogen could be used directly in SI engines, the exhaust emission product being pure water.

The electrical output of hydrogen/oxygen fuel cells can be used directly to propel electric vehicles, and these are being investigated. Electric vehicles are another near term alternative to synthetic fuel propelled cars. Their advantages are greater efficiency in the utilisation of primary fuels as illustrated in Table 7 and in the lower production cost of the equivalent energy requirements for propulsion of the vehicle. The advantages are the high initial price, the restricted payload in view of the battery mass, and the restricted range. Within the same time

scale for the production of any alternative fuel (other than SASOL fuel) the electric vehicle is expected to become commercially viable in the urban situation.

In conclusion it can be fairly stated that on technical considerations the methanol route would appear to be most viable in the medium term (1990–2000). It must however, be evaluated against the production of high grade petrol for commercial viability.

Electrification of transport modes is obviously beneficial and progress towards commercial viability should be maintained.

Finally, in the long term, renewable fuels such as those from biomass should become viable, and fuels based on a nuclear power production economy will emerge.

Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and that of Transport for supplying information in the energy and transportation field and to Dr V Prinz of Messrs van Wyk and Louw for some

data prepared by him for studies in this field. They are also indebted to Dr G Venter, Manager, National Programme for Energy Research for assistance in the preparation of the paper.

References [footnotes]

6. *The Outlook for Energy in South Africa*, Department of Planning and the Environment 1977, Republic of South Africa.
7. *ESCOM 83 EVKOM Annual Report: Operating Statistics*, p 54.
8. W C J van Rensburg, D W Bishopp, W H D Savage, "Coal Advisory Board", February 1969 pp 24.
9. *Distribution of Coal Trade in South Africa (1963-1973)*, Government Printer Pretoria RP 63/1975 pp 71.
10. *Distribution of Coal Trade 1972-1980*, Annual Reports of Fuel Research Institute of South Africa.
11. *Energy Affairs 1983*, Report of the Chief Director of Energy Branch, Dept. of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Part V pp 81.
12. *Energy - 1980 An Energy Policy Discussion Document* pp 114, Energy Research Institute, University of Cape Town.
13. V Prinz Messrs Van Wyk and Louw: Private Communication.
14. A C Hansen, P N L Lyne, P Meiring: *Evaluation of ethanol-diesel fuel blends for tractors*, Contract Research Report for Sugar Association of South Africa et al, University of Natal, April 1984.
15. A Yates, *Diesel Methanol Test Programme 1979*, Energy Research Institute Report No 22/21c/06.
16. *Synthetic Fuels Transportation Programme - Research Development and Demonstration*, Committee Draft Report 1984, California Energy Commission.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

ALTERNATIVE FUEL SOURCE SITUATION NOTED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Apr 85 pp 116, 117

[Article by Professor Dick Dutkiewicz]

[Text] **Introduction**

The energy scene in South Africa, as in most developed countries of the world, has, over the past decade, been characterised by preoccupation with decreased reliance on petroleum, with technical solutions to conserving commercial energy forms, and with the economic factors affecting energy supply and demand. The recent increases in the costs of electricity and petroleum fuels in South Africa have led to vociferous debate in industry and parliament and one could be excused if one thought that there was a serious crisis in the supply of commercial energy. However, there has not yet been a true energy crisis, what the world has seen have been the hiccups of an economic scene readjusting to a realignment in energy supply.

However, there is an energy crisis in this country, and in other African and Asian countries, which is largely invisible to the urban and developed sectors of the country. This energy problem is of far greater proportion than fluctuating oil or electricity prices; serious—because it acutely affects more than half of the population in this country and because its consequences are irreversibly devastating to the environment. It is a situation which receives little public or media attention, mainly because it affects an impoverished and powerless group of people in underdeveloped re-

gions, who are generally without a voice in government or in the institutions which determine energy policy and allocate resources.

Demand for fuelwood

Energy demand throughout most areas in southern Africa is met, not by electricity or by fossil fuels such as petroleum or coal, but by fuelwood and agricultural wastes such as dung. South Africa produces nearly 60 per cent of total electricity supplied in the continent of Africa, but the majority of its population are still overwhelmingly dependent on rapidly depleting woodland resources for meeting their major energy needs which are for cooking and space heating. With growing populations restricted by law to overcrowded *homelands*, pressure on natural resources and severe energy scarcities are being encountered in nearly all rural areas in the region. These shortages are now resulting in serious environmental, social and economic costs.

Studies have shown that in many areas of the country the demand for fuelwood is outstripping natural supply and that wood can therefore no longer be regarded as a renewable energy source. Growing and green trees, instead of dead branch wood, are now being harvested, in spite of many local regula-

tions prohibiting this practice. Where this is happening, land is rapidly being denuded of trees, often resulting in loss of top soil, erosion and irreversible deterioration of agricultural prospects.

Scarcity of fuelwood has led to increased use of crop residues and animal dung for fuel, diverting them, in some cases, from use as livestock feed and as soil nutrient, with a consequent decline in crop and livestock yields.

Receding woodland has meant longer trips for fuelwood collection, a task which has become increasingly arduous and time-consuming for women and children. The search for wood, once a simple chore, has become, in some places, a day's labour. In the Herschel District in the Transkei, it has been observed that the average journey to fetch bundles of wood, weighing up to 34 kg each, was four hours and that approximately fifteen hours a week could be spent on this task. In one case, in Kwazulu, it was observed that a group of women walked a round trip of nearly 20 km, taking nine and a half hours, to collect bundles of fuelwood weighing approximately 40 kg each.

Finally, the scarcity of fuelwood has led to growing commercialisation of this once *free* resource, causing higher prices and an increased drain on household incomes. This is particularly true in peri-urban areas, where, on average, a fifth of household income is spent on fuel compared to less than 3 per cent in middle income families in urban areas with access to electricity.

Unlike households in the developed sector, the rural poor use fuelwood almost exclusively for life-sustaining activities and their energy needs cannot be reduced without adversely affecting health and welfare. It is this irreducibility of

energy demand, coupled with growing populations, with access to limited and depleting resources, which constitutes a real energy crisis.

Surveys

The Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town has, for the last two years, been looking into the energy problems of this sector. Energy surveys are being undertaken in 10 villages and five peri-urban areas around the country in order to build up a national picture of energy usage patterns, and the problems encountered in the various regions.

Work has also begun on possible practical solutions to fuelwood scarcities. One option is to increase the efficiency with which fuel is utilised, mitigating the demand for wood. Laboratory development of low-cost fuel-efficient wood-burning stoves has begun and the intention is to link this work with field testing and feed-back from an ongoing rural development project.

The introduction of fuel-efficient stoves on its own will not resolve the energy problems of underdeveloped areas and many other solutions need to be considered including afforestation projects, electrification of peri-urban areas, and research into alternative renewable energy sources for decentralised remote area applications.

It is clear, though, that unless there is the political and financial commitment (equal to that in developing local synthetic fuel and nuclear energy plants) in tackling the energy scarcities of underdeveloped areas, environmental damage will escalate and the majority of the population will continue to suffer intolerable social and economic costs.

SOUTH AFRICA

SATS' CUT SHOCKS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE cutback in the South African Transport Services (Sats) estimates of capital expenditure for the 1986-1987 financial year from R2,8bn to R1,6bn is expected to send shockwaves through industry.

According to this week's Financial Mail, Sats capital spending will be cut by about 20% after accounting for inflation.

Sats' total budget for 1986-1987 is R8,35bn.

It is therefore unlikely that Sats will contribute to a hoped-for upsurge in the private sector next year.

A Sats spokesman said this week that current assessments were not final and figures must be accepted by Parliament.

He said a new infrastructure was being planned which would result in big savings in costs and/or increased income.

Continuing work budgeted for included the coal line to Richards Bay; a R75m expansion at Richards Bay harbour; and completion of the link between the Reef and Sentra and marshalling yard outside Benoni.

New projects for next year include facilities for handling ferrochrome at Richards Bay, and automatic goods-sorting terminals at Kaserne in Johannesburg and in Durban.

A proposal is expected to be put before Parliament soon for the building of a line between Khayelitsha and Philippi outside Cape Town, costing R62,2m.

Sats will also ask Parliament to sanction the whole or part of the following:

- R47,2m quadrupling of the Nyanga-Bonteheuwel line;
- Longer arrival and departure lines at Durban Bayhead shunting yard, costing R14,9m;
- Completion of a new tanker berth at Port Elizabeth harbour, costing R9,7m;
- R20m electrification of a line between the Crown-New Canada section and Crown Mines.

Sats broke even last year, after budgeting for losses of R106m.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIVERSITY SETS UP R&D FACILITY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 23 May 85 p 18

[Text]

The traditional barriers between mechanical and electrical engineering are breaking down and there is a constant need for the two disciplines to interface, says Professor Roy Marcus.

This need has resulted in the integration of the mechatronics and materials handling institutes into UWtec.

"UWtec stands for a one-stop service to South African industry in all the branches of engineering. But the most important factor is that industry can also have a lot of their R & D done in partnership with us.

"UWtec really is about holding hands with industry and jointly developing technology in South Africa for the benefit of both industry and the university.

"The situation now is that mechanical engineers do not have enough electrical experience, and vice versa. If the two disciplines interface we can provide a much more effective type of R & D facility.

"The modus operandi of the new structure does not stop at mechanical and electrical engineering, it goes across the board of all the disciplines in our Faculty of Engineering."

What are the benefits for Wits?

"We know without any doubt that we cannot expect the Government to provide us with adequate funding for high-technology research and development equipment.

"This means that with the accent on trying to look at the real problems of education in this country, more emphasis will be placed on the development of primary and secondary schools for blacks, and universities are going to get a much smaller share of the cake.

"This causes the universities to face the problem of getting beyond the blackboard learning stage. Wits also believes that it is essential for the engineering academic staff to be constantly aware of the practice of engineering.

"UWtec provides academics the opportunity to rub shoulders with industry and to do real jobs for them. So the academic becomes a much more aware person which benefits students."

And the benefits to industry?

"UWtec provides industry with a working showroom. First of all, equipment installed at UWtec can be shown to customers, working in a fullscale environment. One of the experimental philosophies of UWtec is, wherever possible, everything should be done on a full scale.

"So we don't scale anything down and when we do a job for industry the results we get are directly transferrable to the real industrial situation.

"The other important factor is that much of the high technology-type equipment requires people with specialist skills. Industry does not need these people all the time.

"We have the backup of university experts who can help with the marketing of equipment, with after-sales service, further refinement and the adaptation of equipment to meet specific needs.

"So, what we are saying is: 'Invest in our people because you can't justify having experts you are only going to call on once a week or once a month'.

"The whole concept then is that the university develops expertise. It holds hands with these companies and assists them in the total marketing of their product."

UWtec gives a commitment to confidentiality and is careful with whom it deals with, particularly with a conflict of interests.

"I think all in all we have come up with a package which is attractive to both the university and industry."

Turning to major R & D projects being undertaken, Marcus said that all the major warehouses currently under consideration, in the design or implementation stage, have passed through the hands of UWtec.

"We are proud of the fact that we have developed expertise in warehousing that has

put us at the forefront of this technology on a worldwide basis. We have developed computer programs that give you the ability to design and optimise warehouses both from the size and physical equipment you put into the warehouse, as well as the optimum location.

The hydraulic conveying division deals mainly with methods of backfilling gold mines. The concept is to get waste materials underground in a state that it can provide adequate support. The division is also heavily involved in evaluating pipe wear with different pipe liners. This is done both in-house and on site.

UWTec has the largest experimental pneumatic conveying facility in the world. It is currently looking at the long distance pumping of cement and flyash over 1,5km, particularly for backfilling in gold mines. Other applications are in food conveying. It is also undertaking contract work for companies in the USA, Germany and Australia."

The accent of the computer-integrated manufacturing and robotics division is on building a flexible manufacturing cell.

"We honestly believe that this technology is becoming of paramount importance to the South African manufacturing industry. Our concept is to build a cell for the development of our own expertise but which, most important, can be used for the training of senior executives and engineers in industry for them to become comfortable with this type of technology.

"We are also concerned about the worry that the university might be seen to be advocating the blind implementation of high technology. Far from it, we are concerned about the judicious implementation of high technology."

The cell is so being designed that UWTec can look at a number of intermediate stages in a manufacturing operation before reaching the stage of implementing manufacturing cells. It will be capable of looking at a CNC machine on its own, then fed by a robot, then being fed by an automatic guided vehicle (AGV) and a robot, and finally be integrated with a total racking system.

"The accent with flexible manufacturing systems should be on the word 'systems'. The implication of high technology is in fact the systems approach, you cannot look at small isolated areas and hope you are going to meet all the expectations from high technology manufacturing.

"Of course, implicit in all this is the management aspect — it is an attitude of mind. The chief executive and the managing director have to be comfortable with it. If they are scared of that technology it is dead and can never be implemented.

"It is a slow process. There are intermediate stages but these should not be seen in isolation but in terms of a system."

The Materials Handling Research Unit and the Mechatronics Research Facility of the University of Witwatersrand's Science Park in Sandton have been amalgamated to form a new sophisticated technology centre called UWTec.

UWTec has been established with the aim of forging a close partnership between Wits and industry. It offers a range of specialist services to South African industry and is geared to undertake research into many spheres including fully automated systems, investigations into the use of robot technology and the study of materials handling.

High-Tech spoke to Professor Roy Marcus, dean of the Wits Faculty of Engineering, about the philosophy behind UWTec and some of the work it is doing.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERTS EVALUATE ROBOTICS REVOLUTION

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 23 May 85 p 28

[Text]

The so-called Robotics Revolution is no revolution, rather a very mild storm in a teacup.

Figures on the robot population in South Africa vary from 44 to 60 which is less than 2% of the robot population in the UK, a country not regarded as a leader in industrial automation. South African industry is not even a leader in what trends towards robotics that do exist, the SA Transport Services is the organisation operating the most robots — six in all.

There are two possible reasons for this state of affairs: industry is conservative and reluctant to change with the times and apply this technology to enhance productivity and quality, or the Robotics Revolution is a catchphrase wishfully coined by robot salesmen in a marketplace that does not have the production runs to justify the wide-scale implementation of this technology."

High-Tech approached a number of people for their comments . . .

**JFH Taute, SATS
chief director,
technical.**

Robotics is now an established technology in the SA Transport Services' welding activities where it is regarded as but one of a range of automatic welding procedures available.

It is not considered as a "cure-all" technology. As with other industrial processes it has limitations and care must be exercised to use it on applications where its advantages over the other available processes can be fully utilised.

The SATS has found a considerable number of such applications in our manufacturing environment and on these applications this technology has indeed yielded very significant productivity, quality and bottom-line cost advantages.

□ □

Virgilio Oliviera, manager, ASEA's robotics division.

To my knowledge no one has used the phrase robotic revolution in reference to South Africa.

There are various reasons for the slow implementation of robots, but clearly the main reason is the serious financial constraint faced by management due to the prevailing economic climate.

Robots are used in secondary manufacturing industries. South Africa's economy is based mainly on primary resource industries.

There was a time when South Africa relied on the export of its raw materials to sustain economic growth. The unstable performance of our natural resources in recent years has highlighted the acute

need to develop a competitive manufacturing industry.

Robots do have a significant role to play in our growing manufacturing industry.

Professor Mike Rodd, WVTEC.

Robots must be seen as only a part of the whole spectrum of tools available to the modern industrial engineer.

A robot is a mechanical arm, to be used in materials handling, assembly, and so on and will always be part of a total system.

In South Africa we have a problem that manufacturing methods are in general lagging behind the rest of the world, hence we are non-competitive and our manufacturing industry is shrinking.

The reasons for this are general conservatism of management, lack of suitably trained modern industrial engineers, a lack of confidence in the future of the country and a lack of government support for new ventures in high tech manufacturing. We have clearly been upstaged by the smaller nations in the East.

To bring SA up to the rest of the world requires a revolution in manufacturing technology starting at the management level.

Brian Jones, general manager, Hampo Systems robotic division.

All revolutions start in a small way, and while South Africa's robot revolution has commenced in the middle of the deepest recession in many years I am confident that our industrialists are aware that improved productivity will be the salvation of local industry.

Judging from the level and types of enquiries I am receiving there is no doubt that local industry is seeking better and more cost effective production solutions which may include robots.

The universities are becoming aware of the potential of this new technology and find themselves being approached by industry for advice.

Hampo Systems were the first to acknowledge the academic's role and signed a collaboration

agreement with the University of the Witwatersrand almost one year ago.

At this stage approximately 80 post graduate students have passed through courses on robotics — these are our future leaders of industry.

Hans Doering, manager, Fedgas's robotics division.

There is absolutely no doubt that the robotics market worldwide is developing strongly and rapidly and South Africa will, and must, follow.

With the necessary upgrading of standards, there is a trend towards automation which eliminates the problems incurred with manual labour especially where quality decreases with the onset of fatigue and tedium from the same repetitive process.

It is unfair to make a comparison between the number of robots in SA and the UK. Too many other factors such as population and country size, the relatively cheap cost of labour here and sociological aspects, particularly with regard to redundancies arising from automation, the state of the economy, inflation, etc. have to be taken into consideration.

Robotics is still a young industry in SA whereas in the UK it has been established for a number of years.

For this reason, SA industry cannot, at this moment, be expected to be a leader in robotics trends although the potential exists. As the industry grows and develops so will research and development and therefore the need for sophisticated automation and new ideas.

SA industry is traditionally conservative, but it is changing. For instance there is currently university backed research into robotics development.

Certainly, there is a large amount of commercialism when selling robots — it is an innovation and bound to be exploited. The robotics revolution should be recognised not as a fad but as a valid contribution to cost-effective and better quality production.

We do not have the production runs that they have overseas because there is not the same market demand but a robot should not be viewed merely from the productivity angle.

SOUTH AFRICA

ENGINEERS HIT RSA STOP-GO POLICIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 24

[Text]

THE SA Association of Consulting Engineers yesterday expressed "serious concern" about two aspects of national policy which are having an extremely debilitating effect on consulting engineers and contractors.

In a statement the association said the aspects involve:

- The "stop-go" policy of the public sector.

- The Central Government's declared policy for "privatisation."

The association says the normal cyclical fluctuations in the economy are exaggerated in the construction industry by deliberate action which seeks to use cutbacks in capital works as a means of balancing the national Budget. Much smaller cutbacks are made in operating and maintenance services.

The fluctuation — the so-called "stop-go" policy — is further exaggerated for the private sector because about half of all capital works financed by public expenditure is carried out "in house" by public sector authorities.

The Government and provincial departments, development boards and municipalities, which

tend to maintain the level of their activities in the fields of planning, design and construction, aggravate the effects of the economic fluctuations on the work load of consulting engineers and contractors in the private sector who provide similar services, the statement added.

The association says: "If a conscious policy aimed at reducing the severity of these economic 'ups and downs' in general, and the exaggerated implications for the private sector in particular, is not followed, the private sector construction industry . . . will be so damaged that it will not be in a position to make a proper contribution towards the development of the national infrastructure when the economy next moves in a phase of expansion."

Of the other aspect, the association says that as far as the consulting engineering profession is concerned, government's policy of "privatisation" has not yet "filtered down to the lower levels of the public sector bureaucracy or it, alternatively, is being deliberately ignored by the various govern-

ment departments involved."

The association adds: "There are strong signs that not only is there no transfer of work to the private sector but these public sector authorities are busy expanding their 'in house' capabilities for carrying out the planning, design and construction of capital works.

As an example it instances one large provincial roads department which steadily reduced the proportion of its road development carried out by the private sector from

40 percent to 10 percent between 1974 and 1984.

In addition, the association says: "It is well known that certain development boards are trying very hard to expand their 'in house' capacity for work which can beneficially be undertaken by the private sector."

Those policies are not in line with declared Government intentions and, says the association, "are thoroughly undesirable." They tend to expand the bureaucracy at the expense of private enter-

prise in a way similar to that which nearly destroyed the economy of the United Kingdom before the advent of the Thatcher Government reversed the trend.

The association appeals "to all sectors of the public service to reduce their participation in the fields of design and construction of capital works, in order that a strong and healthy private enterprise construction industry can be preserved and encouraged to be ready for the next upsurge in the economy."

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

PLAN TO TRAIN JOBLESS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elna Botha]

[Text]

THE Government and the private sector, are to join forces in a R25-million project to train up to 70 000 unemployed people during the next nine months.

At a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, announced details of the scheme which will involve two to three week courses at country-wide training centres.

Contracts between the Department of Manpower and nine private organisations which will be responsible for the training centres, were signed yesterday.

According to Dr Van der Merwe there are more than 600 000 jobless in South Africa. The largest percentage of these are Blacks.

"Although South Africa has still, compared with other countries, a low percentage of unemployment, the Government considers this problem as being of a serious nature and an amount of R100-million has been made available in order to alleviate the situation.

"Of this amount R25-

million has been earmarked for the training of unemployed persons of all population groups regardless of sex, qualifications or possible work experience," he said.

It was hoped that between 50 000 and 70 000 persons would benefit from the scheme.

Dealing with the country's unemployment problem, Dr Van der Merwe said so-called structural unemployment, where a lack of qualifications and skill was the main reason for an inability to obtain work, was the Government's first priority.

"It is ironical that within the present economic crisis there are still many existing vacancies which cannot be filled due to a lack of training," he said.

Commenting on the criteria for participation in the scheme, Dr Van der Merwe said the scheme would not be conducted with a view to making a profit. The participation training centres had to be in a financial position to get the scheme off the ground.

Allowance

According to Dr Van der Merwe the government's financial aid paid for the training centres and provided for a daily allowance of R2,40 for persons of 18 and older, and R1,80 for persons under 18.

After completing a training course, participants will each receive a certificate as proof of the basic experience gained during the three week period.

A committee, whose members represent the State and private sector, had been appointed to launch the scheme and four persons had been appointed to co-ordinate the scheme on a regional basis.

Dr Van der Merwe said although the R25-million would not solve the problem of unemployment, and the training courses were not of an intensive nature, the aim was to provide a basis for basic training. In effect, he said, it was hoped that the training courses would initiate enthusiasm and hope among the unemployed.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NO SPY SWAP PLANNED--CAPE TOWN--The State President, Mr P W Botha, says there is no plan for a spy-swap with Russia involving the Gerhardt couple, convicted of spying in South Africa. A spokesman for the State President's Office said on inquiry that there was no truth in rumours that an exchange agreement between South Africa and the Soviet Union was being negotiated. According to these reports, negotiations were being held for an exchange involving the Gerhardt couple, who are serving imprisonment for espionage on behalf of a foreign power, and a Russian dissident, Mr Anatole Shcharansky. The spokesman said the source of the rumours was unknown to the State President. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 34]

EXECUTIONS FIGURES--LONDON--Amnesty International said yesterday it had documented more than 1 500 executions in 40 countries last year--including more than 100 in South Africa. But, it stressed the real total was probably much higher. In South Africa at least 114 people were executed. All but three came from Black or Coloured population groups, Amnesty said. The figures do not include sentences handed down without trial, disappearances or deaths in custody. [Excerpts]. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 35]

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION BACKED--GOVERNMENT has the right to intervene in over-traded industries, says Werner Zieler, chief executive of Siemens SA. He added yesterday that government should press for rationalisation in certain industries to avoid wasted resources. Siemens recently took part in a major rationalisation of the semi-conductor industry when it joined six rivals in a shake-up of SA Micro Electronic Systems (Sames). Zieler pointed to motor manufacturers as another example of an industry ripe for government-induced change. "A well-designed, government-approved monopoly is in some respects better than a free-for-all. Government has certain rights. It perhaps went too far in granting protection, but it would be wrong now in allowing a laissez-faire situation and wasting money." Zieler said overtraded industries and bankruptcies were a waste of a nation's resources. "Vast amounts of money are invested that could be better used elsewhere. It is a pity for a national economy to accept such losses. If not properly addressed, it's a waste of money." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3]

SUPPORT FOR RSA SHIPS--UNLESS urgent steps are taken to further encourage importers and exporters to support the country's national lines, the long-term future of the South African merchant marine could well be placed in jeopardy,

warned Mr Michael Groves, outgoing president of the South African Shipowners' Association, at its recent annual general meeting held at the Merchant Navy Academy "General Botha" in Cape Town. Speaking at a luncheon following the meeting, Mr Groves said that shipping in South Africa was totally deregulated and therefore where other industries received subsidisation from the Government, shipment of goods by such industries should be on South African lines or their acknowledged partners. "Furthermore," he said, "the Shipowners' Association believes it is time that certain performance standards and qualifications are introduced before a new line can enter the South African market. This would insure stability and reliability and would not only protect existing lines but also importers and exporters from the disruptive influences of less reputable operators." Captain A W Bluett of Safmarine has been elected president of the Shipowners' Association for the next two years and Messrs I M Groves and M G Meehan of Unicorn Lines, the two vice-presidents. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 25]

PETROL CONTROLS REMAIN--GOVERNMENT has no intention of relaxing the strict controls used to police the sale and distribution of petrol. This was made clear yesterday by Louw Alberts, Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs. He told the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Port Elizabeth categorically that any loosening of controls was out of the question. Alberts also warned that a free-for-all on pricing and distribution of petrol between oil companies and filling stations would not be in the interests of either the consumer nor the petroleum industry. Discounting, like those adopted by the Pick 'n Pay chain at one of its outlets, would not be countenanced. He said the status quo would be maintained because refineries were operating at only 60% capacity. If a price war were unleashed only one or two of the stronger companies would remain alive, creating a monopolistic power base. He also pointed out that competition of that kind would inevitably lead to cost-saving exercises, like the introduction of self-service filling stations. The jobs of about 40 000 petrol attendants would be in jeopardy. A further development would be the elimination of small garagemen, faced with the competition between filling stations coupled to other large undertakings such as chain stores. This would create further undesirable results. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 6]

COFFEE INDUSTRY--BARBERTON--The production of coffee in South Africa would save foreign exchange while creating a decentralised, labour intensive industry, the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Mr Sarel Hayward said yesterday. Speaking at the opening of the Kofkor coffee processing plant in Barberton, he said South Africa imported coffee worth R48 million a year. Work opportunities could be created at an average capital investment of R11 000 a worker against R20 000 each spent on decentralised industry. The first step towards a prospering coffee industry would be a successful marketing campaign to teach consumers to use better quality coffee, Mr Hayward said. The Government had asked the Industrial Development Corporation to research the possibility of developing the coffee industry for small farmers within the existing infrastructure. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 p 12]

UGANDA

UPC OFFICIAL BRIEFS CHINESE VISITORS

Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 36

[Text]

THE Uganda People's Congress (UPC) is dedicated to centralise authority and created more power in the hands of the people at the grass-root level.

This was stated by the Assistant Secretary-General of UPC, Mrs. Cecil Ogwal to the Chinese Communist Party delegation, when they visited the UPC Secretariat last week.

Mrs. Ogwal said that the UPC is basically a mass party that does not discriminate against anyone because of tribe, religion, or any other affiliations. She said that the party draws its strength from the people hence the need to centralise authority at the grass-root level.

She pointed out that UPC is in control of the whole country and continues to grow from strength to strength. She added that even in those areas where the opposition was strong, UPC has managed to capture them because people have come to realise that there is no other party that can lead this country.

The Assistant Secretary-General dismissed as baseless, foreign press propaganda that the bandits are over-running the country. She said that while there are some pockets of banditry, we are busy combing them out.

Mrs. Ogwal explained to the delegation that the main economic policy of the UPC,

soon after returning to office in 1980, was based on rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the destruction of the social and economic infrastructure during the fascist regime.

She said that UPC put a big emphasis on the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector which had to be done in phases. She added that there was also a need for emergency operations which are basic for human life.

The Administrative Secretary at the UPC secretariat Mr. Dent Ochaya Lakidi said that the party structure at the secretariat with different department founded in 1980 took care of the changing world and gives room for easy communication and mobilisation of the people.

He expressed gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party for the assistance it has rendered to Uganda so far. He said that given our recent history and desire to rehabilitate the country we shall always go to genuine friends for assistance.

Mr. Ochaya Lakidi clearly stated that the basic assistance of friendship, co-operation, moral support and understanding that Uganda needs most has been extended to the people of Uganda by the Chinese Communist Party. He added that other things that can be given are just additional.

The leader of the delegation Mr. Jiang Hwang said that it is

important that both countries understand each other as it is the only way that relationships can be strengthened. He explained that China bases her friendship with other countries on four principles of independence, equality, non-interference in each others affairs and mutual respect. He said that based on these principles China is freindly to more than 150 countries.

At a dinner given in honour of the visiting delegation, the Minister for Planning and Economic Development who is also the Governor of Milton Obote Foundation (MOF) Mr. Sam Odaka said that MOF is all out to fight poverty and ignorance and thanked CPC for all assistances it has given MOF to achieve these goals.

CSO: 3400/444

UGANDA

TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA REPORTEDLY FROZEN

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] UGANDA is reported to have suspended or cutt off direct trade link with the Republic of Korea known as South Korea, unconfirmed sources said.

The order to suspend the trade is reported to have originated high up in the government quarters, but, no reason was given.

Businessmen who had gone to the Advisory Board of trade to obtain import licences for South Korea complain that they had been refused the licences and told that no more direct imports from South Korea.

One official of the Advisory Board of trade commented that South Korean goods were inferior.

But when Focus contacted the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce, the Acting Secretary General commented that he was not aware on the ban on import licences on Korea.

He even declined to comment on the reports that trade between Uganda and South Korea was terminated saying "I can't comment on that issue but the fact is that we still have the Ponny cars on the road."

However, another well informed source at the National Chamber of Commerce confirmed that the trade had been suspended with the last consignment of Ponny cars from Suoth Korea having been in last January. But he declined to comment whether the ban had any political motive.

South Korea has had a thriving trade with Uganda since 1979 mainly in the South Korean cars of Ponny, and Stella which had proved fit on Ugandan roads.

South Korea had donated a number of vehicles to Uganda and are mainly in the Prisons department, Health department, Presidents's office etc.

If the reports of the ban of direct imports from Korea become true, then it means that Ugandan businessmen will have to go through a third party, like Kenya for Korean goods especially spares for the Ponny cars now so common in Uganda.

CSO: 3400/445

UGANDA

SSEMOGERERE'S 'BLACK BOOK' PROJECT PRAISED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 24 Apr 85 pp 7-8

[Commentary: "The Black Book"]

[Text] The Black Book marks the end of the road for cunning, self-seeking, self-imposed, political leaders who rob the people of their inalienable human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Human Rights Charter. Man's birth-rights include, of course, the right to life and property as well as the freedom of expression and association: like belonging to a religion or political party of one's own free choice.

The Black Book makes self-seekers "shudder..." It spells awe and fear of the disaster that will, sooner or later, befall the few intent on abuses of power and bent on swindling the electorate by rigging elections. Or, those bent on intimidating, terrorising and torturing fellow Ugandans and others prone to extortion, looting, embezzlement, wanton killings, etc..

The Black Book project has no precedent in our history. After the second world war, the allied powers and the state of Isreal carried out something akin to the Black Book exercise; but this was a "post-facto enterprize". The exercise was directed at identifying Hitler's agents in the torture chambers, extortion squads, anti-semitic wanton killings and mass-murders of the Jews in Germany during the second world war. Hitler's agents were brought to book for their crimes against humanity. Special tribunals were rapidly set up to try those blacklisted. Yet more of them died expeditiously if they were not courageous enough to take their own lives in advance like Hitler himself did. Those who had fled into exile, even as far away as Argentina (S. America) were effectively identified and brought back to stand trial. Some fugitives changed their names and underwent plastic surgery. Their faces and other features were completely changed so as to make them look completely different. Nevertheless, they were located and indentified for recompess. Recently, the Black Book caught up with Hitler's accomplice in Venezuela (S. America) a whole 40 years since! We therefore regard the Black Book project as a sure bet to both the tyrants and the oppressed, that justice is guaranteed to take its course.

What course the Uganda Black Book project will take remains to be seen. The Black Book is a self-discovery. It is a beautiful project announced only

recently by Hon Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, the Democratic Party (DP) President and Leader of the Opposition. It is a hilarious echo in today's Uganda which is torn between what Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs in U.S Department of State, in his Uganda report to the U.S Congress Committee, termed as "horrendous" violations of Human Rights in Uganda on the one hand, and on the other Uganda's greedy leaders preying on the public and private property of the citizenry.

The Black Book was announced as a crescendo to the pitch-high DP's 30th Anniversary Celebrations. It is a running commentary of political persecution and economic deprivation. DP is a singular party nurtured by the blood of its political martyrs. The Black Book therefore, raised Ugandans' ray of hope and confidence in the years ahead. Here is an effective weapon, therefore, not only for the DP supporters, but for all victims of man's inhumanity to man. In almost every other home in certain regions of Uganda today there is a witness of an organised or institutionalised crime perpetuated against a relative or friend or a neighbour, if not against the person himself.

According to Hon Ssemogerere, everyone ought to keep a "Black Book" like a secret notebook in which one registers particulars relating to an offence against basic human rights including the name and possibly address or whereabouts of the offender, and witnesses on the scene. The more relevant details, the better to guarantee effective quick remedy. In the light of the prevailing violations of human rights in Uganda by the powers-that-are, a Black Book is necessary in order to identify those who frustrate the process of democracy.

People of goodwill have been urged to secretly send or bring their Black Book information to the DP Headquarters, where appropriate action shall be taken at home and abroad. The DP is decided "to settle for peace and the democratic process" and to deter violence in politics.

CSO: 3400/444

UGANDA

BRIEFS

BALLOT BOX ACCUSATION--A truck-load of ballot boxes was seen being unpacked and stored in the Kampala District Commissioner's office at Wandegaya 2 km from Kampala on Bombo Road on Wednesday, 27/2/85, at around 4.45 p.m. an eye-witness told MUNNANSI. The truck was a BED-FORD, light-green in colour. One curious fellow who spotted the vehicle on Namirembe Road followed it up to Wandegaya. Some boxes, sources said, were labelled with the UPC party emblem. Now that the new Electoral Commission has been appointed, one wonders whether these ballot boxes are presumably for the forthcoming general elections.
[Text] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 1 Mar 85 p 2]

EDITOR ACCUSES DP--THE Chief Editor of THE PEOPLE, Mr. Dick Nyai has expressed an opinion that the Democratic party has now clearly identified itself with and shown its support for bandits. He quotes Ssemogerere's letter addressed to President Obote as carried by MUNNANSI of 13th March and traces the activities of the Democratic Party since the 1980 General Elections. He concludes that the majority members of the Democratic Party who are nationalistic in outlook would definitely reject violence and the leadership of Paul Ssemogerere. [Text] [Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 18 Mar 85 p 1]

61 BODIES FOUND--THE bodies of 61 people believed to have been murdered last week by unknown assailants were found in three locations in the troubled Luwero triangle near Kampala, Ugandan newspapers reported on Saturday. The DAILY STAR quoted opposition member of parliament, Mr. Evaristo Nyanzi, as saying that a truck believed to be of the Ugandan Army had taken 33 people to a secluded spot near Kibutu village, 364 kilometres west of Kampala, where they were "hacked, bayoneted or shot" to death. The opposition Democratic Party newspaper, MUNNANSI, said that last Sunday 20 persons believed to be "detainees" from Makindye barracks were transported in an Ugandan Army truck to Kasangati, north of Kampala, and shot dead. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 85 p 32]

STRANGERS HACKED TO DEATH--THIRTY-ONE people were hacked to death in Uganda's central district of Mpigi last week, the Kampala vernacular daily paper, MUNNO, reported in Kampala on Saturday. It quoted opposition Member of Parliament Evaristo Nyanzi as saying that the killings took place in Kibutu village, in Muduuma sub-country. He said the victims were driven to the area in a lorry and were hacked to death with machetes. Only one person escaped, Munno said, and the bodies were buried in three graves, each containing about

10 bodies. It said government officials had visited the scene and that Mr. Nyanzi had called for an official investigation. None of the bodies were identified before they were buried as the people killed, all young men, were strangers in the area, the newspaper added. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 85 p 32]

CSO: 3400/444

ZAMBIA

BROKEN NAVIGATION SYSTEM AT AIRPORT THREATENS SAFETY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] The navigation aid system at the Livingstone Airport is out of order and this poses a great danger to aircraft overflying the town, telecommunications officer for the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr Haggins Mwale said yesterday.

Mr Mwale told Minister of State for Power Transport and Communications, Mr Simon Kalaba, who toured the Livingstone Airport that aircraft flying high could not be given proper direction.

He said the system has been out of order due to old cables and machinery for the Very High Direction Finder (VDF).

Mr Mwale explained that the VDF has not been in operation for the past seven years due to corroded cables.

He also told the minister that the Livingstone Airport was lacking a very high frequency omni range power (VOR) due to worn out cables.

"But for this problem we can easily contact Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC), in Livingstone to work on the cables if given the green light from our headquarters," he said.

He said his department needed new equipment to replace the obsolete telecommunications machinery.

Earlier, Mr Kalaba was told by another official from the Department of Civil Aviation that the tielights supposed to link Zambia to Zimbabwe were also out of order.

He was told that without the tielight, aircraft from Zambia flying to the Zimbabwean side are not given proper direction.

But Mr Kalaba informed staff at the department that Parliament had approved K1 million for the replacement of obsolete aviation equipment throughout the country.

He wondered why the department in Livingstone was complaining about the problems of obsolete machinery when they were given money to start renovating the old equipment.

"This is why I am here because I want to trace how the money allocated for various projects throughout the country is being utilised," he said.

On the lighting system at the airport, Mr Kalaba was told that the runway lighting system was out of order and a Lusaka-based electrical firm had been engaged to work on the project.

But the minister expressed surprise that although K200,000 had been approved for the project, nothing had been utilised so far and the project was at a standstill.

He appealed to the contractors, who are also working on another project at the International Airport to expedite the repairing of the runway lighting system.

At the Meteorological Department, Mr Kalaba was told that the anemometer (an instrument used to determine speed and direction of wind) was out of order.

Meteorological Department officer, Mr Durton Nanja said the situation was bad because if not given proper information on the direction of the wind aircraft coming from opposite directions would easily crash.

Mr Nanja said that his department was facing a critical shortage of transport and reliable communication equipment.

He said because of the problem of communication, data collected from Livingstone is sometimes not sent to Lusaka on time.

At the Fire Brigade, Mr Kalaba was told by the divisional fire officer, Mr Boniface Mulenga that his unit was experiencing a serious shortage of transport.

He said his unit had only one old fire engine and an ambulance which were limping due to the crippling shortage of tyres.

Meanwhile, Mr Kalaba said the purchase of the new radar system for the International Airport had been deferred due to financial problems.

CSO: 3400/433

ZAMBIA

SOVIETS PROPOSE TECHNOLOGICAL, AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 May 85 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE Soviet Union has suggested a number of projects it intends to undertake in Zambia to help the country attain self-sufficiency in food production, manpower development and industrial development.

According to a statement released by the Soviet Embassy at the weekend, the Soviet Union has already submitted plans to the Zambian government of its intention to open a two thousand hectares State farm to boost the country's food production programme.

The country has also submitted proposals for the delivery of land clearing equipment, the carrying out of geological prospecting works for solid minerals and preparation of a metallogenic map of Zambia.

The Soviet Union has also submitted proposals for rendering technical assistance in construction of metallurgical works with an annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes.

Apart from these proposals, the Soviet Union also intends to assist Zambia in constructing agricultural and power engineering centres and centres for introduction of advanced technology for processing of lean copper ores.

The statement was issued on the occasion of Soviet celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Second

By Business Mail Staff

World War victory over the Nazis by the allies.

According to the statement, the Soviet Union has expanded its aid to Zambia since the country got its independence in 1964 mainly aimed at helping train local personnel, by assigning teachers for secondary schools and professors at the University of Zambia.

The long term plan of development of Zambia's power engineering sector has also been prepared with the help of the Soviet specialists," adds the statement.

•President Julius Nyerere has told Tanzanians that they could still import certain goods if they had foreign exchange abroad, reports ZANA.

Dr Nyerere, who was speaking to hundreds of Dar es-Salaam leaders, warned, however, that smugglers stood no chance in benefitting from the adjustment in the country's trade regulations.

•Central bank governors from member-states of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of East and Southern African states have agreed on procedures for clearing

ZAMBIA

SWEDEN, NORWAY TO INCREASE AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 18 May 85 p 1

[Text] **SWEDEN has increased its aid programme to Zambia by K3.8 million bringing to K47.5 million the total grants the country is expected to give within the next one year.**

The grants were secured after discussions held between Zambia and Swedish officials in Lusaka on development cooperation.

A bigger portion of the allocation will be pumped into the agricultural sector, health and education.

Sweden has also pledged to increase import support programme to help the country reduce its balance of payment problems.

Through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Sweden is expected to help women accelerate rural development through programmes intended for them.

Earlier, the head of the Swedish delegation, Mrs Brita Ostberg said SIDA was very willing to continue assisting Zambia in many areas of cooperation.

She said that the agency was impressed with the manner in which Zambia has been utilising Swedish aid.

Meanwhile, Norway has pledged to increase financial aid and other forms of assistance to Zambia next year, it was learnt yesterday.

Assistant Resident Representative of the volunteer section of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Mrs Eli Selven said her government was very willing to help Zambia score successes in her development programmes.

Mrs Selven was speaking in an interview on the eve of the 171st anniversary of Norway.

Through NORAD, the Norwegian government, she said has this year already released K37 million to boost agriculture, develop water resources, help in the maintenance of secondary schools and as commodity assistance.

"When we hold country discussions with officials from the Ministry of Finance next April, the Norwegian government is likely to increase the grant to Zambia," she said.

Mrs Selven who will be leaving the country next month at the expiry of her three-year contract, said her government gave Zambia K30 million in aid last year.

NORAD, she said has also dispatched 40 Norwegian experts and 45 volunteers who have been deployed throughout the country to help needy people and organisations.

On the volunteers alone, Norway was spending over K2.5 million per year through salaries, pre-courses for volunteers including lectures in Zambian languages while in Norway.

The volunteers, she said, were placed in three main categories — agriculture, the social sector and the handicapped where they look after the disabled people.

Citing the Mandevu Youth project in Lusaka, Mrs Selven said 20 young people at the institution were being assisted by Norwegian volunteers to gain training in carpentry, bricklaying, sewing, knitting and gardening.

CSO: 3400/434

ZAMBIA

RIISING CRIME ALONG ZAIREAN BORDER WORRIES MP

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 May 85 p 3

[Text]

CHIFUBU Member of Parliament, Mr Godfrey Simasiku, has called for intensive police patrols and an all out operation clean-up in Kawama Shanty township, notorious for burglary and smuggling, because of its proximity to the Zairean border.

Addressing a public meeting at Kawama Market over the weekend, Mr Simasiku said what was happening in the area cannot be allowed to continue in Zambia.

Mr Simasiku made this remark when Party officials complained bitterly about daily burglaries, hoodlignism, rapes, muggings, smuggling and general breakdown of law and order.

Mr Simasiku urged the police and Party militants to carry out a thorough operation clean-up to flush out criminals and smugglers in a bid to allow people in the area to live normal and peaceful lives.

"I appeal to the Party and its government to look at the problems confronting Kawama in their proper perspective. What is happening here cannot be allowed to continue," Mr Simasiku said.

He said some immigration laws should be repealed and toughened because presently aliens were taking advantage of the loopholes in the outdated laws and were walking in and out of Zambia at will.

The MP urged the police to come forward and advise the Party and its government about some of the inherent

laws which were making their work as law enforcing agencies difficult.

He also urged residents in the area to come out in full force and help the police combat crime, and gave them 30 days in which to raise funds and put up a school on self-help basis.

Meanwhile, Copperbelt Province Political Secretary, Mr Raphael Mwale has urged women in Chililabombwe to work hand in hand with security forces to end smuggling, ZANA reports.

Mr Mwale made the call when he officially opened a two-day district Women's League conference at Lubengele Welfare Hall at the weekend.

He said smuggling was illegal and should be stopped at all costs throughout the country.

He appealed to the women to strengthen their league and help to expose smugglers so that they are brought to book.

He called on the participants to come up with a resolution, which would effectively wipe out smuggling in the district and urged professional and working women to join the Women's League to strengthen it.

He said it was saddening to note that only average Zam-

bian women participated actively in the Women's League while the professional and working womenfolk tended to shun Party activities.

Mr Mwale reminded them not to forget that they owed their education and jobs to the Party.

The PPS advised the women to participate in the economic development of the country by forming co-operatives to boost food production.

ZAMBIA

SIKAZWE EXPLAINS RADIO BROADCAST BLACKOUT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 18 May 85 p 1

[Text]

RADIO Zambia yesterday failed to broadcast the morning news bulletin at 0700 hours because the only Land-Rover which newscasters and other employees rely upon broke down on the way to the studios.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, Mr Ian Sikazwe confirmed the news blackout and said the newscasters and other workers were not to blame.

"Their only Land-Rover broke down on the way to the station. They tried to hitch hike, but they could not make it to the studios in time," Mr Sikazwe said.

The permanent secretary, who visited the Mass Media Complex which houses Zambia Broadcasting Services, Zambia Information Services and Zambia News Agency, appealed to the government to find a lasting solution to the acute transport shortage now threatening smooth operations.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee, Mr Fines Bulwayo was told on Wednesday this week during his familiarisation tour of the Mass Media Complex that inadequate transport and other operational problems could seriously affect operations.

ZBS acting director, Mr Saboi Sishimba said there was only one Land-Rover to ferry television and radio crew while the newsroom had only two typewriters for reporters who compile news bulletins.

"If nothing urgent is done, then we shall fail to discharge our duties of informing, educating and entertaining the public," Mr Sishimba told the MCC who was accompanied by Information and Broadcasting Services Minister, Mr Cosmas Chibanda.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Mr Sikazwe has said that lack of training and material were the main constraints his ministry was facing, although the necessary equipment was available.

Mr Sikazwe was speaking on Thursday after he took visiting Dutch Rotarians and their wives on a conducted tour of the Zambia Broadcasting Services (ZBS), Zambia News Agency (ZANA) and the Zambia Information Service at the Mass Media Complex.

He hoped that the Rotarians from Helmon in Holland, Dr Werner Koch, Dr Herman van Vlissingen and their wives will give the Rotarians in Holland the message to give them an insight of what is happening in Zambia.

Speaking later, Dr Koch and Dr Van Vlissingen said they were overwhelmed with what they saw during the two-and-half week's stay in Zambia. They leave for home tomorrow.

*The Zambia News Agency (ZANA) reported yesterday that Zambia Broadcasting Services had been turned into a corporation with immediate effect.

The story was attributed to the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Services, Mr Samson Mukando who made the announcement when he officially closed the East, Central and Southern African Commonwealth Broadcasting Association meeting in Livingstone.

It has now transpired that the contents of the story do not reflect the current situation regarding the status of ZBS as the matter is still receiving active consideration by the Party and its government.

ZAMBIA

ANTI-PARTY ALIENS COULD LOSE LAND

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 85 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT will with immediate effect repossess land from foreigners proved to be working against the interests of the State, Lands and Natural Resources Minister of State Mr Cosmas Masongo warned yesterday.

Mr Masongo said aliens who acquired land in the past will not be interfered with but that they risk forfeiting it if proved abusive, arrogant and anti-Party.

The Minister of State issued the warning in Ndola at the start of his tour of the Copperbelt Province to brief council authorities on the new system of allocating land, plots and farms.

Mr Masongo emphasised that under the new system, no foreigners will be allocated land.

"To avoid corruption in the allocation of land, the Party at section, branch and ward levels will be involved in the allocation to their respective councils," Mr Masongo said.

He explained that the move is aimed at giving power to the people to stamp out corruption as it would not be possible for an individual to oil the hands of all people who would be involved in the allocation of land.

Under the new system, Mr Masongo said ward officials will decide who should be given land, plots or farms and that their reports would be submitted to councillors in their council meetings.

He said councillors will then forward the names to the Commissioner of Lands.

Mr Masongo also said that his Ministry was currently looking into the problem of high rates and service charges especially in Lusaka where it had now become extremely impossible for an ordinary Zambian to acquire land.

Government last March imposed restrictions on granting of land to aliens and sealed loopholes which in the past allowed non-Zambians to easily acquire arable land.

The restrictions were contained in the Land (Conversion of Titles) (Amendment) Bill which was unanimously passed in Parliament on March 29, following a heated debate.

The legislation stated that with effect from April 1, this year, no land in Zambia will be granted, alienated, transferred or leased to a non-Zambian.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA RELIEVES CHILUMBA OF POST FOR IRREGULARITIES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has relieved Kasama District Governor, Mr Alfred Chilumba, of his post because of irregularities in his performance.

Confirming this yesterday, Acting Administrative Secretary at Freedom House, Mr Franklin Malawo said he had received a copy of the letter addressed to Mr Chilumba from President Kaunda relieving him of his post with immediate effect.

The reasons for the dismissal were that Mr Chilumba had been involved in a number of irregularities in his official duties. Mr Malawo declined to elaborate.

"I confirm that we received a copy of the letter addressed to the District Governor from President Kaunda relieving him of his post with immediate effect.

"The reason, is that there have been a number of irregularities in his official dealings. I cannot go further than that," Mr Malawo said.

A Zambia News Agency [ZANA] dispatch from Kasama yesterday quoted Northern Province Permanent Secretary, Mr Isaac Manda as saying Mr Chilumba received the letter from State House on Monday.

Officials at the district offices said Mr Manda led a team of Police and Security officers on Tuesday afternoon and locked Mr Chilumba's office.

Mr Chilumba's secretary was yesterday found operating from the foyer of the Governor's annex

because her office was also locked.

Armed police stood guard at the District Governor's office and according to the officials, Mr Chilumba who is Member of Parliament for Kasama left for Lusaka on Tuesday.

Early this month, President Kaunda dropped Chinsali Governor, Mr Ignatius Ngosa at a State House Press conference at which he also announced other changes.

Mr Ngosa is Member of Parliament for Shiwa-ng'andu.

ZAMBIA

MASONGO CLAIMS CORRUPTION CRIPPLED DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 May 85 p 5

[Text]

CORRUPTION, frustration and lack of co-ordination between junior and senior officers have crippled the Department of Lands.

The operations of the department are in such a chaotic state that some applications for land title deeds made six years ago have not yet been processed.

This was disclosed in Kitwe yesterday by Minister of State for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Cosmas Masongo, when he addressed councillors and council chief officers at the civic centre.

Mr Masongo said while some influential people got their land title deeds within a month through bribery, ordinary people were facing severe delays in having their applications processed.

Some junior officers were working under frustration because seniors ignored them and this had led to a pile-up of applications for title deeds at the department, the minister said.

He said due to lack of co-ordination among junior and

By Mail Reporter

senior staff some files containing applications for title deeds had gone missing.

He said as a result of these problems, his ministry was planning to introduce a computerised system of recording file numbers of applications made to ensure they were attended to promptly.

Mr Masongo said immediately money was made available, the new computerised system would be introduced because the ministry could not allow the present chaotic operations at the department to continue.

"We at the ministry want to tighten screws in the department because we under-

stand the important role it plays in the development of the nation. We have identified the problems," he said.

Mr Masongo also urged councillors throughout Zambia to exercise their full powers and block people with sinister motives from acquiring land in their areas without the consent of their councils.

Councils should also play a key role in discouraging squatters in their areas by advising people living in illegal compounds to go back to their villages to contribute towards the nation's food production programme.

He noted that Zambia had a lot of unproductive people squatting along the line of rail, who could be adequately mobilised to produce food in their respective villages.

"We cannot, as a nation, afford to keep feeding people squatting along the line of rail when land is lying idle in various parts of the country. Squatters should be discouraged and people must be told to go back to their villages," Mr Masongo said.

In his introductory remarks, Kitwe Governor, Shiyenge Kapini called on the ministry to consider decentralising power of granting title deeds to district councils to enable them deal with cases expeditiously.

He said councils should be allowed to operate their own land registers because this would save a lot of time and money currently being spent on referring cases to the Commissioner of Lands in Lusaka.

He said for example, his council intended building 200 medium cost houses in Riverside residential area for sale in a period of two years on a revolving fund basis but because of delays in acquiring title deeds, the project had not been executed as originally planned.

Legal formalities involved in acquiring title deeds was another matter of great concern because in most cases this involved hiring lawyers at exorbitant fees.

ZAMBIA

SHAPI ADDRESSES DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN ARMY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Lack of accommodation in army barracks has greatly contributed to falling standards of discipline in the defence force, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, said yesterday.

Commenting on the need for maintaining good public relations, he told the officers that the army was not an island but an instrument for keeping peace and stability in the country.

He said he was aware that stories had sometimes been published to tarnish the image of the defence force in the eyes of the public at home and abroad.

As enemies will continue to churn out propaganda to divide the army, Mr Shapi urged the officers to correct the impression through the strengthening of the public relations unit.

He added that to enable the Press exercise self-restraint, the army must move closer to it to minimise misunderstanding between the defence force and citizens.

In this regard, Mr Shapi directed the army public relations unit to intensify its campaign to inform the public about the defence force.

Any army, Mr Shapi noted cannot succeed in its efforts to win a battle without total support from members of the public.

The security chief also emphasised the need for a high standard of combat readiness and military proficiency.

To defend Zambia's territory, Mr Shapi said it was necessary for troops to be able to do organised operations under all weather circumstances and emerge victorious on the battlefield.

Troops should be able to act wisely and effectively in any combat situation and in the use of armament and technical equipment with the highest effectiveness," Mr Shapi said.

He urged the officer cadets to consider the military, geographical and strategic position of the country in southern Africa which he said called for high combat readiness of its troops.

Mr Shapi, however, reminded them that modern weapons and technological means of combat alone did not add up to the type of soldier the country wanted to mould.

He said Government was aware that the shortage of accommodation had forced some militants to live outside the barracks and that this had eroded disciplinary control.

But Mr Shapi warned that living outside the barracks should not be used as a scapegoat for being indisciplined because a soldier was always an ambassador of the defence force where ever he was.

He said this in Kabwe when he officiated at a passout parade of officer cadets at Kohima Barracks.

He said the highest degree of discipline was expected of them regardless of where they lived, adding: "Bad seeds should be immediately removed from the force before they contaminate others."

He said it was an embarrassment to the nation to hear of indiscipline in the defence force. Mr Shapi said military tradition demanded that officers should conduct themselves in a disciplined manner whether on duty or not.

"It is for this reason that the profession is held in high esteem everywhere in the world. The highest degree of discipline is expected of you at all times, because to be able to lead, you yourselves must be disciplined," he said.

Mr Shapi emphasised that although the Party and its Government was doing everything possible to solve their problems, they must understand that it may take long because of the economic situation the country was facing.

"I want it understood that against these economic odds, it will take some time to solve your problems. But as revolutionary and dynamic militants, I am confident you will take the rough with the smooth and join hands in nation building," Mr Shapi said.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA PROMOTES TEMBO TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has promoted Army Commander Major-General Christon Tembo to Lieutenant-General with effect from April 24, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Gen Tembo recently replaced General Malimba Masheke who was appointed Minister of Defence.

The spokesman said the President has also appointed Brigadier-General Garry Kalenge, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Zambia Army and promoted him to the rank of Major-General.

Both the appointment and promotion are effective from May 25.

The President has also promoted Colonel Arthur Mwanza to Brigadier-General and will replace Gen. Kalenge at Defence Ministry Headquarters.

Col. Mwanza's appointment is also effective from May 25.

•President Kaunda left for Mfuwe in the Luangwa Game Park for his 15-day working holiday.

President Kaunda was seen off at the Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary-General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shapi, members of the Central Committee and other senior Party and Government officials.

CSO: 3400/432

JPRS-SSA-85-058

5 July 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

5 July 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- ECOWAS Reportedly Finished
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 22 May 85)..... 1

- Briefs
PTA Needs Billions 3

ANGOLA

- Officials Discuss Need for Tax Reform
(A. Carlos Santos, J. Gomes Santos; AFRICA JOURNAL,
22 May 85)..... 4

KENYA

- Briefs
Clandestine Arms Factory Uncovered 8

NIGERIA

- Reasons for Recent Religious Riots Detailed
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 8 May 85)..... 9
- Security Agents Accused of Conniving With Smugglers
(NEW NIGERIAN, 4 Apr 85; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 7 Apr 85).... 14
- Buhari Accusation, by Ibrahim Salihu 14
Newspaper Criticizes Agents, Editorial 15
- Masts Pose Danger at Airports
(Okwudi Okosieme; DAILY STAR, 2 Apr 85)..... 17
- Indications Seen of Morocco's Desire for Good Relations
(Oscar Ede; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 17 Mar 85)..... 19

Large-Scale Fraud Uncovered at Aluminum Company (Musa Ilallah; SUNDAY TRIUMPH, 7 Apr 85).....	21
Advertized Aluminum Plant Reportedly Nonexistent (Sani Haruna; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 May 85).....	22
Privatization of Public Enterprises (Mohammed Hayatu-Deen; THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY, 7 Apr 85).....	23
Bauchi Commissioner Reportedly Sacked for Impropriety (Waziri Garba; NEW NIGERIAN, 18 May 85).....	26
Fraud Reportedly Affecting Youth Corps (NEWSWATCH, 25 Mar 85).....	27
Local Arms Makers To Get Government Backing (Olu Adebayo; NEW NIGERIAN, 30 Apr 85).....	32
Oil Prospecting in Chad Basin Suspended (Yinka Guedon; NEW NIGERIAN, 23 Apr 85).....	33
Farmers Protest Over Government Maize Freeze (DAILY TIMES, 4 May 85).....	35
Gembu Project To Displace 15,000 Persons (NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Apr 85).....	36
Briefs	
River Ports for Gongola	37
Fake ID Cards	37
Islamic Sports Federation Created	38
National Language Urged	38
Armored School Established	38
SEYCHELLES	
Briefs	
Leader Hits at Exiles	39
SOUTH AFRICA	
Divestment Threat Seen as Overrated (Cherilyn Ireton; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	40
Increased Institutional Investment Prompts Optimism (Editorial; BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	41
BIFSA Downplays Impact of Australian Ban (Norman Shepherd; THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	42
Du Plessis Reports Foreign Loans Plentiful (THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	43

Economic Plight Hits Natal Industries (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	45
Du Plessis on Effectiveness of Curbs (THE CITIZEN, 7 Jun 85).....	46
Export Drive by RSA Plastics Reported (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	48
Alberts Attacks Assocom at AHI Congress (BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	49
Perspective for Liquid Fuels Examined (Ralph Anderson, et al.; THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Apr 85).....	50
Alternative Fuel Source Situation Noted (Dick Dutkiewicz; THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Apr 85).....	60
SATS' Cut Shocks Industry (BUSINESS DAY, 29 May 85).....	62
University Sets Up R&D Facility (ENGINEERING WEEK, 23 May 85).....	63
Experts Evaluate Robotics Revolution (ENGINEERING WEEK, 23 May 85).....	65
Engineers Hit RSA Stop-Go Policies (THE CITIZEN, 6 Jun 85).....	67
Plan To Train Jobless Described (Elna Botha; THE CITIZEN, 8 Jun 85).....	69
Briefs	
No Spy Swap Planned	70
Executions Figures	70
Government Intervention Backed	70
Support for RSA Ships	70
Petrol Controls Remain	71
Coffee Industry	71

UGANDA

UPC Official Briefs Chinese Visitors (THE PEOPLE, 18 Mar 85).....	72
Trade With South Korea Reportedly Frozen (WEEKLY FOCUS, 17 Apr 85).....	74
Ssemogerere's 'Black Book' Project Praised (MUNNANSI, 24 Apr 85).....	75

Briefs	
Ballot Box Accusation	77
Editor Accuses DP	77
61 Bodies Found	77
Strangers Hacked to Death	77

ZAMBIA

Broken Navigation System at Airport Threatens Safety (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	79
Soviets Propose Technological, Agricultural Assistance (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 20 May 85).....	81
Sweden, Norway To Increase Aid (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 18 May 85).....	82
Rising Crime Along Zairean Border Worries MP (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 27 May 85).....	83
Sikazwe Explains Radio Broadcast Blackout (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 18 May 85).....	84
Anti-Party Aliens Could Lose Land (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 23 May 85).....	85
Kaunda Relieves Chilumba of Post for Irregularities (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 30 May 85).....	86
Masongo Claims Corruption Crippled Department of Lands (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 May 85).....	87
Shapi Addresses Disciplinary Problems in Army (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Jun 85).....	89
Kaunda Promotes Tembo to Lieutenant-General (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 30 May 85).....	90
Tembo Calls for Improving Officer Quality (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Jun 85).....	91
Mines Adopt Policies To Retain Qualified Employees (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 24 May 85).....	92
Kaunda Appoints Nyirenda Namboard Manager (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	93
Increased Prices, Incentives for Agricultural Producers (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 21 May 85).....	94
Low Power Demand Delays Zambezi Dam Construction (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 22 May 85).....	96

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS REPORTEDLY FINISHED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 22 May 85 p 8

[Article: "Ending ECOWAS"]

[Text] Next week, on 29 May, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is due to celebrate its tenth anniversary. But there is little to celebrate, especially after this month's expulsion of aliens by the Nigerian government. Certainly it would be politically dangerous for Ghanaian head of state Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings to celebrate: his compatriots hold ECOWAS in the greatest of contempt. Economically ECOWAS never got going; politically it is now dead.

If anybody ever benefitted from ECOWAS it was Nigeria; the body's headquarters is in Lagos, and only Nigeria could have mobilised enough capital to take full advantage of the potential economies of scale envisaged by ECOWAS. Nigeria's burgeoning iron and steel and petro-chemicals industries would doubtless have benefitted greatly. When ECOWAS was founded, Nigeria was squandering its first oil boom. Gen. Yakubu Gowon hoped that Francophone West Africa would begin to gravitate towards West Africa itself when looking for investment and trade. His successors--Generals Mohammed and Obasanjo, then Shagari--supported ECOWAS. But the Shagari regime's expulsion of aliens in 1983 almost overnight put paid to any hope that Nigeria would take the lead in ECOWAS.

That Maj-Gen. Mohammed Buahri's administration has represented Shagari's mistake, appears to show a mixture of xenophobia, paranoia about the role of foreigners in pseudo-religious rioting, and the misconception that foreigners are doing jobs which could be done by willing Nigerians. In fact, as was shown before, many foreigners do jobs Nigerians find too menial. Anyhow, foreigners are usually the first to be sacked in Nigeria. If they are not, it means they work more, for less money, than Nigerians--an outcome most satisfactory to Nigerian employers. The argument that foreigners are responsible for a lot of armed robbery, holds no weight. Fears about the Maitatsine sect and the like are more genuine. But then this is far more a Nigerian-inspired phenomenon. Many expelled "aliens" associated (rightly or wrongly) with rioting are in fact full-blooded Nigerians. Those with money, such as Alhaji Shugaba, proved it last year in court.

The Nigerian Supreme Military Council also probably fears that the trio of Rawlings, Capt. Thomas Sankara in Burkina Faso and Mathieu Kerekou in Benin, laced with Libyan money and encouragement, will attempt to push Nigeria towards a similarly radical style of government. The above three did in fact meet with Libyan prime minister Maj. Jalloud in Ouagadougou at the end of last month. Before that Ghana and Burkina Faso announced the desire to merge (AC Vol 29 No 9).

Last year Nigeria, Ghana, Benin and Togo signed a Treaty of Mutual Security, which provided inter alia for citizens of signatory countries to "assist and protect" deportees until they leave the territory of the expelling country. About 15 Ghanaians trying to leave the country this month appear to have been shot dead by Nigerian forces, another 10 or so were trampled to death, and several arrived in Ghana with gun-shot wounds. ECOWAS still exists in theory. But, as they say in Lagos, "Nigeria done finish am".

CSO: 3400/442

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PTA NEEDS BILLIONS--LUSAKA--The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which groups 14 nations from Southern Central and Eastern Africa, said yesterday it needed \$1,6-billion to improve the region's roads and railway networks. A spokesman for the group said some 33 interstate roads needed improvement or construction. "The financial requirements (for the roads) are estimated at \$1,1-billion, of which \$656-million has to be mobilised from outside the sub-region," he said. He put the amount needed to improve the region's inter-state rail network at \$542 million. PTA experts are attending a three-day meeting in Lusaka to examine how to harmonise land, air and sea transportation as well as telecommunications services in the region. It is the fifth meeting of the PTA Transport and Communications Committee which will make recommendations to the first meeting of the sub-region's Transport and Communications Ministers scheduled to take place in Lusaka later this week. Sources close to the meeting said the experts were expected to make far-reaching recommendations which might lead to the setting up of a PTA airline and shipping line, as well as a common inland water transport system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 21]

CSO: 3400/429

ANGOLA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEED FOR TAX REFORM

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 5

[Article by A. Carlos Santos and J. Gomes Santos, of the Advanced Institute of Economics (ISE): "Tax Reform: One of the Keys to Surmounting the Crisis"]

[Text] Ten years after independence, the Angolan Government has been making an overall assessment of the economic, financial and social situation, in order to undertake the reforms and corrections that the tax system requires, which will certainly not fail to be proclaimed at the MPLA Congress, also to be held this year.

One of the aspects that has been given most attention recently is associated with the financial area. Several efforts have been and are being carried out in the realm of the banking system, the national accounts, the budget process, the assets, the tax system, etc., thereby attempting to diagnose situations and find solutions that will make it possible to put into operation a financial organization that can address effectively some of the serious problems confronting the country.

In fact, continued budget deficits and an accelerated increase in the foreign debt (during recent years, stemming from the war effort and the rise in investment and development costs) have proceeded apace with the persistent disorganization of the productive system and the irregular operation of the system for supply and distribution of goods. This has constituted the basis for the flourishing of the parallel market (an illegitimate, speculative method for amassing wealth), which has been reflected in the uncontrolled rise in prices, something contributing to the fact that the production of goods and services is not showing overall improvement and, consequently, the cost of living for the Angolan population is becoming higher.

It is in this context that a national meeting of tax administration officials was held recently in Luanda, its main objectives being:

To inform those in charge of the area of certain aspects of Angola's economic and financial situation, sensitizing them to the need and the possibility of gearing the tax system to the actual Angolan situation, converting it into a major tool of the economic policy;

To analyze the potential prospects for reforming the tax system, taking into account the need for planning, evaluating and controlling the possible measures to be enacted;

To question the role of the tax administration in a situation marked by change, stressing the importance of the participation of directors and cadres in the redefinition of the tax policy and in the management of the process of making possible changes in the system.

At the closing session of the meeting, the RPA's minister of finance also remarked that, in addition to the war, other internal causes have contributed to the deterioration of the country's economic and financial situation. Hence the need not only to improve the methods for managing the economy and to apply the value relationships, the commercial mechanisms, more efficiently, but also to raise the level of income, either by creating new sources of financing, by exploiting the existing ones or also by making the administrative system responsible for procuring and overseeing them more efficient.

That Angolan government official emphasized: "In any of these areas, the tax system has a major role to play when, in the current situation, the reevaluation of the tax mechanisms essentially attests to the need to consolidate the People's Democratic State, making a contribution as a major source of revenue. This is no reason that we should lose sight of other goals that can be attained simultaneously: an incentive for productivity, a more equitable redistribution of profits, orientation of consumption, reinforcement of the economic management organization and combating the surpluses of money in circulation."

The tax system currently existing in Angola is the result of the intervention of various factors of a historical, political and economic type, which have given it a hybrid nature, without a genuine status as a system, in which there coexist, simultaneously, features of tax structures in capitalist, socialist and underdeveloped countries, as is typical of a state of transition. Resulting from all this is the existence, in the area of direct taxes, of a system of scheduled or bracketed taxes, fundamentally identical to the income tax system existing in Portugal, which affects each type of income separately (wages, interest, income and profits), but without the category of the super-imposed tax, a supplementary tax currently defunct in Angola. Whereas, in the realm of indirect taxes, specifically with regard to taxes on spending, we find a group of taxes on production and consumption reflecting a taxation phase more backward than that of the Portuguese system in which, starting in 1966, a tax on transactions was introduced in the nature of an overall tax on spending. There are also special taxations systems for the oil, geological and mining industries, from which nearly 15 percent of the tax revenue originates at present.

As everyone knows, the role to be assumed by the tax system in a particular context is a function of a multiplicity of factors relating, specifically, to the country's level of economic development, to the system for ownership of the means of production, to the nature of the organs responsible for investment decisions, to the manner of setting wage levels and the volume of the production of goods, etc.

Now the path undertaken for the construction of a constitutionally proclaimed socialist society, the subsequent direction and planning of the national economy by the state and the consideration of state and cooperative ownership as a basis for the RPA's economic and social development had, as they could not have failed to have, major repercussions on the tax system, immediately, through a substantial reduction in the tax revenue coming from the traditional direct income taxes.

Hence, the progressive socialization of the economy made the existing tax system unsuitable, and caused many of the tax mechanisms called for in the tax legislation in effect to fall into disuse; which, in the final analysis, has required a redefinition of the role of taxes, changes in the tax administration structure and a legislative revision.

Taking the new realities into account, the new policy guidelines have been enunciated, aimed at gearing the Angolan tax system to the RPA's economic and social situation. Thus, in the area of guiding constitutional principles, the following were established:

The principle of progressive taxation for direct taxes;

The principle of non-existence of tax privileges of any kind.

In the area of economic policy goals to be attained through the tax system, according to "Fundamental Guidelines for Economic and Social Development," approved for the period 1978-80, it was required that this system be converted:

Into a fundamental means for forming funds for the General State Budget [OGE];

Into a method for redistributing the national income, in accordance with an economic and social policy;

Into an important factor for achieving greater economic efficiency in the state sector;

Into a more simple and rational system.

These measures, perhaps correct along their general lines, nevertheless proved to be overallly ambitious. Hence the new guidelines for the period 1981-85, implicitly acknowledging the non-fulfillment of the projected goals, reaffirmed the need for undertaking simplification and restructuring of the tax system, but proposing that this take place now "in a phased manner." Among the types of action cited, the following stood out as most important:

Publication of legislation on the finances of the State Economic Units (UEE's), with regulations for the system to turn over profits to the OGE;

Introduction of the turnover tax as a fundamental element in the price policy, intended to be levied in a concentrated fashion on a group of essential consumer goods, yet without affecting the living standard of the groups with lesser means;

Improvement and simplification of the system of taxes for mixed and private enterprises;

Simplification of the collection of customs duties, as well as an analysis of their effects in the realm of price formation policy.

Many of these guidelines, measures and proposals represent a significant effort for change, but the anticipated results have not always been attained, owing not only to the lack of an especially defined, coordinated and programmed tax reform policy, but also, and no less importantly, to the great lack of human and technical resources capable of putting the plans for transformation in the tax area into effect.

It is in this respect that the national meeting of officials held recently in Luanda has the merit of having made possible, in an extensive, participatory manner, a consideration of the RPA's actual economic and financial situation; and it will be able to contribute decisively to the reform of the tax system itself, of which the participants will, moreover, be the leading agents.

Prominent among the conclusions from this meeting, in addition to the action in the realm of the training of, and policy on human resources, the restructuring of the tax administration services and the reinforcement of the material facilities at the disposal of the tax system, are the following types of intervention considered a priority, over the short term, with respect to the reform of the RPA's tax system:

Revision of the tax on profitable activities, with a requirement of concurrent change in the tax bracket of the UEE's;

Revision of the tax on income from work, specifically, in connection with activities accruing large income;

Revision of the production and consumption taxes.

2909

CSO: 3442/309

KENYA

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE ARMS FACTORY UNCOVERED--Nairobi--Kenya police have uncovered a clandestine weapons factory in southwestern Nyanza Province and arrested four men, the SUNDAY TIMES reported here yesterday. The paper, which is owned by the ruling Kenya African National Union Party, said one of the suspects died in hospital shortly after his arrest. It said the suspect had been ill at the time of his arrest but had been able to provide information concerning the weapons plant to police before dying. The paper said five home-made firearms had been discovered in the factory. Nyanza, on the border with Tanzania, has been the scene of frequent incidents in recent months, including the murder last week of member of Parliament Deputy Horace Owiti. Police are still investigating his killing. Several weeks earlier in the same province, a Swedish missionary was killed in his home by unidentified attackers. The media regularly reports attacks in the province, notably against local businessmen.--ZANA/AFP [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/438

NIGERIA

REASONS FOR RECENT RELIGIOUS RIOTS DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 8 May 85 pp 1-3

[Text]

The Nigerian government has underplayed both the nature and the extent of the religious riots in Bauchi state at the end of April. As we go to press, an uneasy calm has descended on Pantami, officially identified as the stronghold of the fanatical Muslim Maitatsine sect which was at the centre of the unrest. But the curfew remains in force, and travellers who were in Gombe over the weekend say that shots could still be heard in a 'mopping-up' operation, while heavy military patrols guarded all the approaches to the town.

The installation of Alhaji Usman Shehu Abubakar as Emir of Gombe, which had been scheduled for 4 May, was postponed indefinitely and the state's police commissioner, Abdullahi Shettima, warned that sect members may resurface, either in Bauchi or elsewhere in Nigeria. Bauchi Governor Sami Sani - whose entourage was the target of some of the violence - swore that his government would "use all in its power to exterminate the religious sect". Unofficial estimates of the number of dead have risen to over 200; official figures were not released. The report on last year's Maitatsine uprising (AC Vol 25 No 6) also remains unpublished.

As the sect is usually identified with illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries, 700,000 of whom are now being expelled, there was little surprise in Nigeria at the news of the trouble. It happened just when the military government in Lagos needed to demonstrate to the world (and in particular to its neighbours) why it had to get rid of all those aliens. It happened within 24 hours of the warning issued by Maj. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff, supreme headquarters, (AC Vol.26 No.8) against such subversive elements. The riot will help to justify the government's heavy defence expenditure, which is being questioned even by some of its supporters. It came at an opportune time for the military leadership, which is stuck without answers to its econ-

omic problems and has not found any political direction.

Some seasoned observers in Lagos are convinced that the Gombe "uprising" was deliberately provoked by the military for all these reasons, but it is more likely that the security forces - who felt the need of proving themselves - over-reacted to a local religious disturbance. There is some truth in the official allegations about the sect's foreign links. Its founder, **Mohammed Marwa**, was a Camerounian who was killed in the 1980 Kano uprising. He had a history of troublemaking and many of his followers come from nomadic tribes in Cameroun, Niger and Chad. They are usually arrested in border regions - the 1984 trouble was in Gongola, while the scene of the 1982 clashes was Borno. In February this year 200 'suspected bandits' connected with the Maitatsine sect were arrested in Gongola state. But there have been outbreaks in Sokoto and Kaduna, apparently linked with migrants from Niger. They are confined to the north of Nigeria because their particular target is the conservative, Sokoto-led brand of Islam. In view of the close links between Nigeria's current rulers and the northern emirs, the sect constitutes a considerable political threat to the Federal Military Government (FMG) in Lagos.

Intelligence reports on the Maitatsine sect have confirmed that it preaches a faith based on egalitarianism which attracts the poor - migrant labour in particular - and does not accept the traditional authority of the emirs. It was therefore anathema to the **Shagari** regime (which relied on the northern aristocracy) as it is to the present FMG. Rumours were officially encouraged that sect members engaged in abhorrent rituals, were enemies of the prophet and could be identified by some specific items of clothing. On a more sophisticated level, the theological aspects are stressed. For instance, **Ahmad Jarma**, a well-connected Muslim from Kaduna, recently published an argument - significantly, in reply to those of his colleagues who oppose the traditional view.

"Marwa, who was a foreigner took advantage of Nigeria's freedom of religion to indoctrinate his followers with a religion which is not Islam, but which non-Muslims in particular regard as Islam because they see him and his followers read the Quran and perform some Islamic rites... Islam is not the conservative violent religion which its detractors would like people to believe." Similarly, a southern Muslim, **Tunde Adegboye**, the deputy director general of the Young Muslims Congress, warned his organization against break-away groups like the Maitatsine sect because they lead to protest movements.

Identity poser

After the Gombe violence the Chief Imam of neighbouring Benue state, **Ibrahim Imam**, appealed to his followers to reject the hand of friendship from any member of the Maitatsine sect. The trouble is to recognise a Maitatsine member, however. According to the Gombe police chief, the fanatics have adopted a 'new look' and have become 'westernised'. This fits them in neatly with Idiagbon's recent definition of "some **Iranians** and **Lebanese** mullahs who have tried to introduce fundamentalist and revolutionary doctrines to corrupt Nigeria's Islamic culture and way of worship". In fact, his statement - which places subversion firmly in the academic court - seemed to confirm the assertion of Dr. **Munir Jibril**, chairman of the Bayero University branch of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) that members were already being vetted, and that he expected a purge of lecturers who are known critics of the government. The fact that Bayero University is in Kano has widened the resistance to the type of increasingly authoritarian government represented by Idiagbon. (Maj. Gen. **Mohammed Buhari** himself is becoming more of a figure-head.)

Idiagbon in his speech of 23 April spoke of "enemies" who were organizing themselves in institutions of learning "to influence both academicians and students alike". He named three groups, the *Committee for the Propagation of Patriotism*, the *National Committee of True Patriots*, and a group called *King Cobra*. Although little is known of these organizations, the outlawing of students' unions, the *Nigerian Medical Association*, and other bodies which had little in common except that they were broadly opposed to military rule, has given rise to new formations. Idiagbon's words might have been a warning to the newly formed *National Association of Democratic Lawyers*, which has called on the military government to exercise moderation in the treatment of criminals and detainees. However, Idiagbon failed to stop the merger into an umbrella organization of nine other professional associations. The new Association of Professional Bodies of Nigeria has as its specific aim the exchange of ideas and the lobbying of government.

The minister of employment, who read Buhari's speech on May Day in the national stadium, was booed by a crowd representing organized labour. The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) - which is known for its caution - used May Day for its first open attack on the methods of the military administration. Its leader, **Ali Ciroma**, said that "to insist on clamping down on the slightest opposition

is to open the door to despotism and dictatorship". He then deplored the banning of student and academic organizations and professional bodies, and called on the government to allow them to function without the threat of attack of law enforcement agents.

If the security forces acted hastily in Gombe, it was partly because of recent criticism by the military leadership for their involvement in smuggling and other illegal activities. Buhari's comments on this point exposed only the tip of an iceberg.

The security forces in Gombe may have over-reacted. They had been accused by Buhari of harbouring members involved in the smuggling which the sealing of the borders was intended to stop. Fraud involving servicemen - often depriving discharged soldiers, according to the director of army public relations, Lieut.-Col. **W A Jibunoh**, - was recently uncovered. This is particularly serious in view of the delays in the payment of entitlement to ex-servicemen, admitted by the chief of army staff, Maj. Gen. **Babangida**. 30,000 soldiers have been discharged since the beginning of last year, according to Babangida. It is said that these former soldiers are unable to find employment and prey on the countryside. They may be the "men in uniform" whose marauding was the subject of complaints in Imo state recently. There is no doubt that the military in general is trigger-happy, particularly near the borders where people can get shot on the mere suspicion of smuggling.

Major army exercises contribute to this war fever. The mysterious manoeuvres in Cross River state at the beginning of April (AC Vol 26 No 8) turned out to be massive. They marked the appearance of the new Amphibious and Airborne Unit announced by defence minister **Ball** at the end of last year as being particularly suited for the creeks near the Camerounian border and the swamps near Lake Chad. The two-week-long operation involved airforce jets, a helicopter squadron and the largest warship, the NNS Aradu, which has just been equipped with Lynx helicopters from Britain. Brig **Sunday Adenihun**, director of joint services and liaison, ordered the press out of the operational zones, but rumours abounded, including reports that the Nigerian flag had been burnt on the Camerounian border. Villages along the border were evacuated, whether by government order or because the inhabitants fled from the loud artillery noise, is not clear.

War games

The announcement that Nigeria was not at war, despite the heavy troop concentrations, came some time after the start of the manoeuvres, but little was done to defuse the tension which had been created. Cross River state governor **Archibong**, for instance, referred

to his territory as being "one of the most vulnerable and most threatened". The exercise now seems to have been a preparation for possible retaliation from neighbouring countries, should any incidents occur during the expulsion of the aliens. Like the Maitatsine riot, this eventually provides the military government with a cogent reason for the size of the armed forces and the vast amount of money spent on defence, austerity notwithstanding. In 1985 the defence budget totals 976 million naira (N320 million of this is capital expenditure), compared to health - a total of N168 million (N56 million on capital expenditure). The debate started by Babangida (AC Vol 26 No 6) on defence policy and national planning rumbles on, and a new recruitment drive suggests that he is winning the argument within the military on the lasting importance to Nigeria of the military establishment. There have been airforce and navy weeks in rapid succession, stressing the importance of these services. Air Vice-Marshal **Ibrahim Alfa** used one of these occasions to liken conditions in Nigeria today to "a war situation".

There is no doubt that one of the intentions of the repeated government statements on undesirable foreigners and threats to Nigerians or the Nigerian economy has been to create a xenophobia which might be translated into nationalistic support for the military. The comment of Gen. **Magoro**, internal affairs minister, that Nigeria had the 'most porous borders in the world' and the association of this assessment with smugglers and illegal immigrants, is but one example. It gave rise to a rash of exaggerated press reports like, "Illegal Aliens flood Warri". But the degree of xenophobia created in 1983, when the Shagari administration expelled foreigners, seems not to have been reached this time. This may be because too many Nigerians today are out of sympathy with their own government and sympathize with the feeling of helplessness which is so evident among those who are being deported ●

5 July 1985

NIGERIA

SECURITY AGENTS ACCUSED OF CONNIVING WITH SMUGGLERS

Buhari Accusation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

HEAD of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has said intelligence reports have confirmed that some security agents charged with policing the country's borders with neighbouring countries in Sokoto State were conniving with smugglers to sabotage our economy.

Addressing 1,262 soldiers and police at the Giginya Army Barracks in Sokoto yesterday, he said such action was disappointing.

He said the interest of this country must be placed above that of any nation without any intention of making things difficult for our neighbours. He warned that whoever was involved must reflect on his personal security whenever he was uncovered.

General Buhari said we must conserve what we have until we were self-sufficient before we start being very generous. He said they have been given more powers to round up saboteurs until when investigations were completed.

The head of state said the military was supposed to remain in the barracks and intensify their training while the police were to arrest and prosecute economic saboteurs and those undermining the security of the nation.

He said if the military had to be involved in the execution of police duties, it means that, "the police are either over-stretched or inefficient". He said "by doing your

work, you are not doing anybody a favour but rather we are doing what the country is paying us, training us and equipping us to do."

General Buhari who hoped that the troops would heed his warning and improve also reminded them of the importance of good maintenance for their equipment. He said logistic support was now difficult to procure because of our meagre resources.

He said there was always the basic amount of equipment below the level of which they could not operate effectively.

Meanwhile, Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari left Sokoto for Lagos yesterday at about 3.30 p.m. after a four-day official visit.

He was accompanied to the Sokoto Airport by the state Governor, Brigadier Garba Duba, members of the state executive council and senior government officials. A large number of people were also at the airport to see him off.

General Buhari left in the company of Rear Admiral Victor Oduwaiye, Director of State Administration, Supreme Headquarters, Ministers of Communications, Lt.-Col. Ahmed Abdullahi, Internal Affairs, Major-General Mohammed Magoro, Commerce and Industry, Dr. Mahmud Tukur and Agriculture, Dr. Bukar Shaib.

Before leaving Sokoto, Major-General Buhari had told farmers

in the now dry Fadama area along the River Rima valley that their problems of water shortage was attributable to drought and not the damming of water at Bakolori and Goronyo dams.

He was responding to address of welcome by the Emir of Argungu, Alhaji Muhammadu Mara. He said the programme was systematic and by the time the dams were completed, the Fadama areas would have nothing to complain about.

In Birnin Kebbi, the head of state was pleased to know that the efforts of the government were being appreciated by the people.

He urged the Emir of Gwandu, Alhaji Haruna Rasheed to call on his people to reciprocate the good gestures of the government by bearing the measures being taken by the government.

He said some of the measures were not comfortable but they have to be accepted for the attainment of our objectives. He

said people should develop confidence in the military administration, "for we have no other pre-occupation than to serve the people".

In Yauri, he told the Emir, Alhaji Shuaibu Abarshi that it was necessary for any leadership to carry the people with it and explain decisions taken whether they were "nice or nasty."

General Buhari said the decision so far taken were for the economic and political independence of the nation and would continue to be implemented. He said they would not allow anything to divert their attention, "from this single-minded objective."

In Zuru, he assured the Emir, Alhaji Usman Danga that the Federal Military Government would continue to import essential commodities into the country until all were satisfied and things reverted to normal.

Newspaper Criticizes Agents

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Security Agents and 'smuggling'"]

[Text]

THE disclosure last week by Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari that some security agents whose duty it is to police our borders with neighbouring countries are conniving with smugglers to ruin our economy is a confirmation of what many have known all along.

The situation is unacceptable. Customs-men and women who aid and abet smuggling are like security guards who collaborate with armed robbers to pillage the premises they are employed to safeguard. They deserve no mercy. The full weight of the decree on economic sabotage should be brought to bear on them.

It is odious to know that the customs department still stinks even after the purge which began less than a month after the present administration came to power. Then, it was the minister of finance under whose portfolio the department falls that gave the first sack order to 240 customs officers, among them 65 senior officers, found guilty of various acts of misconduct

including aiding and abetting smuggling.

The battle to clean up the department was carried on by the director, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, who called on officers who joined the service "purposely to make money" to resign and promised bad eggs within the department a rough time. Minister of Information, Social Development, Youths, Sports and Culture, Group-Captain Emeka Omeruah branded smugglers and their accomplices "enemies of the people" and "miscreants" while various other public figures have decried the incidence of smuggling across our borders.

Admonition and incessant appeals cannot stop smuggling, whose effect on our ailing economy cannot be over-emphasized. Now that some of those who should watch the borders have, without any further doubt, been identified as collaborators in the crime, the situation must be checked by assigning other arms of the security forces to watch over them.

Special patrols of intelligence officers from the various services should visit the posts clandestinely from time to time to gather intelligence reports on the officials and make arrests when need be.

Members of the public should give all help, including tip-offs, to the appropriate authorities to smash the smuggling rings operating along our borders. The war against smuggling goes side by side with the battle to resuscitate the economy. Recovery cannot be achieved unless the illegal traffic in goods, currency and foodstuff is brought under control.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

MASTS POSE DANGER AT AIRPORTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Okwudi Okosieme]

[Text]

DESPITE warnings by the Aviation Ministry, one source of potential danger to air travellers still exists in Nigeria—the erection of very high structures in the air approaches to our airports and aerodromes.

The structures are mainly radio, television and other communication masts. A few high-rise buildings may also be involved.

A federal government circular of November 16, 1982, clearly spelt out the need to avoid tall structures as well as sound waves that could interfere with aircraft's routes or communication signals.

The directives on the distribution and navigational hazards also rule that frequencies within 10 kilometres radius of an airport must be determined by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

The circular was issued to federal and state government arms, and stressed the procedure and requirements for the installation of such structures.

However, despite these guidelines and a reminder issued a few months ago, not much seems to have been done to remove or reduce the heights of these masts.

Some electronic media houses say they are willing to re-position their masts, but the handicap has been finance.

They say the cost of dismantling and re-erecting their masts would run into millions of naira.

Others blame the situation on poor co-ordination, since they received approval before erecting their masts.

Another counter-point is that, in fact, many of the masts were standing before the neighbouring airports were built. That is to say that the fault is not theirs, and that they should not bear the cost of re-positioning.

However, some media stations have complied with the order.

In Benin, the Bendel Television Station has reduced its masts to required height.

This was confirmed by the Chief of Facility of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Mr Aigbosaen I. Oke, who also said that, up till the demise of the FRCN state station, its own mast had not been re-positioned or adjusted.

Unconfirmed reports, however, said the Bendel State Government might take over responsibility for the re-positioning of the FRCN mast.

Mr Oke said that all facts required for the adjustment of masts had been communicated to all parastatals and government functionaries, but added that since then, it had been a battle.

He hoped all organisations concerned would heed the advice to avoid any air disaster.

Although no air crash has so far been recorded in Nigeria as a result of collision with high structures, the danger-potentials are high.

Virtually all the aircraft accidents in Nigeria have had to do with bad weather and the attendant low visibility.

And, in poor visibility, the masts and their danger-lights become obscured and planes could run into them.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

INDICATIONS SEEN OF MOROCCO'S DESIRE FOR GOOD RELATIONS

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Oscar Ede]

[Text]

MARRAKESH — Morocco is keen to have good relations with Nigeria in spite of Nigeria's recognition of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

This can be seen from the Moroccan government differing reaction when SADR was recognised by Nigeria and Yugoslavia last November. The Yugoslav Ambassador in Rabat was promptly declared persona non grata and had to leave the country within 24 hours.

But no such action was taken against the Nigerian Ambassador-designate, Dr Dauda Mohammed Bagari. He actually presented his letter of accreditation to King Hassan II early this month.

Yet it was Nigeria's stand on the issue at the Organisation of African Unity seminar at Addis Ababa that swung the labour in favour of the SADR and secured its admission. Morocco promptly quit the organisation.

The Moroccan government is still sensitive on the issue and in fact is hoping that same governments that have recognised the SADR may reverse their stand.

Among them is Sierra Leone, whose foreign minister is reported to have stated

that "Sahara is irrevocably Moroccan" after a tour of the disputed territory and a meeting with King Hassan.

Mauritania is another country that is said to be wavering even though it had not only recognised the SADR but also surrendered its portion of Western Sahara which it had shared with Spain and Morocco according to the Tripartite Treaty of 1975.

When I met Dr Bagari, he stressed the need to improve economic relations between Morocco and Nigeria and assured me relations between the two countries were normal. He pointed out that Nigerian businessmen had not discovered the Moroccan market.

Although the present level of trade between both countries is low, cultural and religious relations are close. About 20,000 Nigerians of the Islamic Tijjaniyya Tariquah sect visit Morocco annually.

In What appears to be possible shift in its policy over the disputed Western Sahara, the Parliament has called on the United Nations to supervise a referendum on self determination in the territory. But in its resolution on the call, the parlia-

ment stated that "its territorial integrity comes first among the sacred values of the Moroccan people".

The Parliament held its first meeting at El-Ayun, the capital of the Western Sahara territory which was annexed by Morocco after being abandoned by Spain. Moroccan rule is disputed by the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic which has been admitted as a sovereign state by the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

The Moroccan Parliament said that the OAU, which Morocco left when the SADR was admitted had shown itself "incapable of facing up to the violations and contradictions within it".

The resolution concluded by expressing "pride" in Morocco's achievements in the social and economic field in the Sahara, adding: "the time has come for the industrial and economic take-off of all our southern provinces to enable them to integrate with the other regions of the kingdom".

Thousands of tents were erected outside the town for delegations from every province of Morocco and the Western Sahara. Before he returned to Rabat, King Hassan visited the troops facing the Polisario and inspected one of the four fortified sand walls built across the territory by the Moroccan army to prevent infiltration by the Polisario forces.

CSO: 3400.441

NIGERIA

LARGE-SCALE FRAUD UNCOVERED AT ALUMINUM COMPANY

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 7 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Musa Ilallah]

[Text]

A LARGE scale fraud said to be to the tune of ₦2 million has been uncovered at the Kwari Aluminium Nigeria Ltd, Kano a subsidiary of the Yakamata Group of Companies. *Sunday Triumph* investigations have revealed.

A competent source close to the company disclosed that already four top management staff have been indicted. They are Mr. Anthony F. Tannous, General Manager and Alhaji Rabiu Bichi Tukur, Accountant, who were suspended, while Alhaji Suleiman Usman, Production/Sales Manager and Alhaji Umaru A. Usman, Sales Representative had their appointments terminated.

A reliable company source disclosed that "abundant evidence shows, that the persons diverted the company's money for their selfish ends through falsification of accounts".

Investigations carried out showed that two of the four persons used to grant and collect irregular and doubtful refunds to customers, on their (customers) behalf.

It was also gathered that the four men through connivance defrauded the company of about ₦40,000 being cash payments made

to the company in respect of a contract for the supply for materials to the Federal Secretariat in Yola, Gongola State.

The four persons, it was reliably learnt, also misappropriated about ₦8,000 belonging to the company for the supply of aluminium doors, windows and louver glasses, to a Yola-based company, Hinygos Nigeria Ltd.

The Group General Manager of the Yakamata Group of Companies was not available for comments on the issue but it was reliably learnt that their suspension and termination of appointments came when the company suspected a foul play in the discharge of their duties and immediately alerted the police.

When contacted, the Kano Police Public Relations Officer, Deputy Superintendent of Police Basil Nwadiwah confirmed the story and added that investigations are in progress.

A police source at the Police Headquarters disclosed that the four men are now released on bail pending the outcome of the investigations.

ADVERTIZED ALUMINUM PLANT REPORTEDLY NONEXISTENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

AN aluminium fabricating factory in Kano which is looking for subscribers with 5,000 to 10,000 Naira is non-existent, a *New Nigerian* investigation has established.

The purported owner of the company, Mr. Chabri Chiwar, in a letter to the Editor, asked the *New Nigerian* to find him business partners, "who are northerners in the business which according to him had gone into production."

The letter further said "a little amount is needed from any intending person about 5,000 to 10,000 Naira no more no less. Only northerners currently staying in Kano need apply. Ability to speak Hausa and English is required."

He did not sign the typed letter nor give any address.

A month-long *New Nigerian* investigations at the P & T, Kano established Mr. Chabri Chiwar as the owner of Post Office Box Number 5219 used for the cor-

respondence but he gave them his full name as Mr. M.T. Chabri Chiwar and his residential address as Number 295 Hoto South.

Our investigation further revealed that the Aluminium Fabricating Factory has not been registered by the state Ministry of Commerce and the officials of the ministry further denied knowledge of Mr. Chabri Chiwar, the whereabouts of the factory or his residence.

All efforts by the *New Nigerian* as well as the state's Ministry of Commerce to locate House Number 295 Hoto South as given to the P & T by Mr. Chabri Chiwar, and Aluminium Fabricating Factory or Mr. Chiwar proved a futility as they were nowhere to be found.

In his letter to the Editor, *New Nigerian*, Mr. Chabri Chiwar did not give the address of the company or that of his residence. He also did not sign the typed letter.

CSO: 3400/446

NIGERIA

PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Mohammed Hayatu-Deen]

[Text]

PUBLIC enterprises in Nigeria and in many parts of the world tend to present a basic policy dilemma for government and society at large. Are such enterprises to be operated on normal commercial criteria, albeit modified to include some measures of social costs and benefits or are they to be instrument of social or political policies to which commercial criteria are to be subordinated? On what criteria are those charged with the management of such concerns expected to operate? It is difficult to provide clear cut answers to these questions because it all depends on the individual peculiarities of the various enterprises.

The failure or inability of most public enterprises in this country to achieve the objectives for which they were established is no longer in doubt. The spate of public criticisms in fact, provides abundant evidence that many public enterprises in Nigeria have failed to fulfill their expectations. The numerous public inquiries into the operations of such enterprises is a clear and simple testimony of the low standard of their performance. I should not be mis-

understood on this point because some private enterprises in Nigeria have an awful record of poor accountability and bad management. Therefore the problems of an underdeveloped economy, more glaringly manifested in the public sector, cannot be totally eliminated from the private sector as well. But I will address my mind in this section to problems bedeviling public enterprises in Nigeria.

The first problem of many public enterprises is that their organisational structures are over-extended and cumbersome with the result that management is top heavy, manning levels are uneconomic, job descriptions are poor or non-existent, and this in turn causes excessive overheads, low productivity, inefficiency and poor results.

Secondly recruitment into some enterprises is not based on merit, but other extraneous considerations. Therefore a number of managers find themselves in positions which they neither understand nor appreciate with the result that no sooner than they assume duties, these institutions are condemned to mediocrity and blunder.

The absence of concrete performance targets against which the managers of public enterprises can be judged is another serious problem. A manager to whom quantitative targets are not given will have no direction and no vision. This situation breeds apathy, corruption, greed and neglect. Much of the financial misdeeds of public enterprises manifested through over-invoicing, inflation of contracts, misappropriation of funds, forgery, misuse of public property and very poor credit control are clear indications of the extent to which public enterprises can deviate from their principal mission of promoting economic development.

Public enterprises have also suffered considerably from problems emanating from faulty project planning and implementation. Since such enterprises are constructed *ab-initio* on a weak foundation, they present very serious problems of efficiency and viability throughout their lifetime.

Certain public enterprises are loaded with very heavy costs from the start. Apart from the normal investment required for plant, equipment and facilities, unnecessary investments are made in unproductive assets such as elaborate staff housing programmes, large fleet of vehicles, very expensive health controls and a vast network of roads and sewage systems. Burdened with such heavy costs, these enterprises cannot but show negative internal rate of return on their operations. At this point they begin to perform the annual ritual of going cap in hand to the government for subvention.

Public enterprises are increasingly being seen as vehi-

cles for political patronage, especially during the days of the last civilian regime when recruitment to the boards of important enterprises was based purely on political expedience rather than merit and excellence. These men and women chose to be corporate parasites, scavenging on these enterprises rather than providing competent and dedicated service. Closely tied to this is the issue of high turnover of directors who are changed every time a new government comes into office. Lack of continuity has easily frustrated many a management and brought about decline and decay of organisations.

The problems highlighted above explain NEPA's frequent and often prolonged power cuts and low voltages, the P & T's unreliable telephone services, non-delivery or perennial delays in receiving mails, the Nigerian Airways' overbookings, cancellations and delays of flights and poor treatment of passengers, Nigerian Railways' late, congested and dirty trains etc. This is obviously in addition to their perennial poor financial performance.

In tracing the evolution of public enterprises in Nigeria, it was noted emphatically that the economic potentials of a nation at any point in time determines to a very great extent the degree of government involvement in her economic activities. To this end it was emphasized that intervention in public enterprises was heightened by the buoyancy of the Nigerian economy. In the present context therefore, the increasing quest for privatization is occasioned by the decline in the fortunes of the Nigerian economy.

The Nigerian economy which was "prosperous" for

much of the last decade underwent a steep decline in 1982 as a result of the crash in the international oil market, a market which exclusively provides the bulk of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings. The economic crisis that ensued necessitated the promulgation of the Economic Stabilisation Act of 1982 by the Federal Government. These measures were further expanded and articulated by the present military regime to comprise both short-term and long-term strategies. Among the long-term strategies aimed at restructuring the economy and reordering our national socio-economic priorities include a gradual reduction of direct government involvement in business and commercial activities.

The 1982, Onosode Report under the defunct civilian administration started the idea of the need to privatize public enterprises in Nigeria. The new military administration is studying another set of recommendations on privatization by a study group on statutory corporations and state-owned companies, set up sometime in September 1984. At this stage therefore, we shall address our minds to issues like the feasibility of privatization in Nigeria and what our approach should be to maximize possible benefits of the exercise at minimum social cost.

Our definition of privatization presupposes the existence of a high level of creativity, effective leadership, efficient services, technological advancements and accountability in the private sector in Nigeria at present. Exponents of privatization try to show the prudence of such a drive by citing the example of Great Britain. British Government, of re-

cent, sold its telecommunications outfit (British Telecommunications) to private investors. A similar measure for British Airways, British Shipbuilders, Aerospace, British Petroleum and British Gas is under consideration.

But Britain and Nigeria are not the same because of the different circumstances of the two countries. A number of issues must be considered critically for any meaningful privatization in Nigeria.

To start with, which enterprises should be privatised in Nigeria? National security considerations should preclude enterprises like the Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and the Defence Industries Corporation from privatization. Privatization of companies providing strategic services such as water and light have to be treated with a great deal of caution because such services are so basic to human existence and their diversion to private hands may either result in exorbitant tariffs or concentration of services only in profitable regions of the country. It is therefore suggested that even where government considers disinvestment in NEPA, it should not relinquish its total holdings. Certain enterprises are by nature non-profit making and private capital can therefore never be attracted to such areas; an example is the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

It is my contention that government can completely

divest its holdings in certain commercial enterprises like hotels, textiles, breweries, and airways without any fear of dislocation or disequilibrium in the socio-economic system. However, disinvestment in financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies should be approached with great care given their sensitive role in the economy.

What are the constraints to privatization in Nigeria? First of all the private sector itself may not possess both the technical and management skills required to take over some large public enterprises.

The second constraint arises from the gross inequalities in income distribution in Nigeria. Privatization of enterprises may further entrench the inequities and disequilibria in the economic system. This may force government to pursue privatization over a longer time span, which time span is expected to reduce the imbalance in distribution of wealth to a more tolerable level.

The third constraint relates to the country's stock market which is grossly underdeveloped. The Nigerian Stock Exchange has only three trading floors and the sophistication of the investing public is severely limited. The Nigerian Security and Exchange Commission is not adequately equipped to handle large stock offerings expected in the privatization of such colossal government holdings. Neither is the commission properly constituted to investigate and prosecute,

for example, companies with bogus financial statements with intent to defraud genuine investors. Our communication network is surely not capable and reliable enough to cope with the scrambles reminiscent in Stock exchange markets. One also wonders whether our professional accounting body, ICAN, is cohesive enough to secure the needed loyalty from its members on ethical issues relating to a fair reporting of audited financial statements.

It is also pertinent to mention that because of the colossal government investment in public enterprises, the minimum privatization level that could be considered meaningful may be beyond the reach of private investors. For example the total assets of the newly created Nigerian Telecommunications Limited is over N3 billion and it is intended to commence operations with a share capital base of N500 million. There is literally no single indigenous organisation which can afford to subscribe to even 10 percent of these shares which represents N50 million.

Finally the poor quality of the assets of many public enterprises such as obsolete equipment, dilapidated buildings and other structural defects might make them unattractive to private investors.

It is my humble opinion that the foregoing issues should be carefully considered before proceeding with privatization in Nigeria if satisfactory implementation is to be achieved.

NIGERIA

BAUCHI COMMISSIONER REPORTEDLY SACKED FOR IMPROPRIETY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Waziri Garba]

[Text]

BAUCHI State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, Mrs. Rhoda Sulai, has been relieved of her post for alleged impropriety discovered at the state's Scholarships Board which she had served as secretary.

A government statement in Bauchi yesterday said Mrs. Sulai's removal followed the findings of a committee which looked into the management of the state's Scholarships Board between 1979 and 1983, the period she served as secretary.

The statement said Mrs. Sulai has been ordered to refund over 600,000 Naira to the government immediately. She has also been retired from the service of the government.

A government white paper on the committee's report showed cases of award of double scholarship, ghost students and other malpractices which it claimed resulted from maladministration and mismanagement, abuse of

power and violation of financial instruction by some key officers of the board.

It said two other officials of the board, Musa Yakubu, the Acting Secretary and David Adamu Filliya have been dismissed from government service for their involvement in the preparation of fake payment vouchers to non-existent students and for making double payments which resulted in losses of substantial sums of money by the government.

The statement said that as a corrective regime, the government would not abdicate or shirk its responsibility by harbouring any public servant regardless of his or her status who for reasons of greed or otherwise indulged in flagrant violation of financial instruction and open rape of its treasury.

The government warned public officers to always comply with laid down financial regulations adding that any reckless abuse of financial instruction from any quarter would be dealt with squarely.

Governor Sani Sami has commended a senior staff of the board, Mr. Madaki Hamma, for displaying an exemplary behaviour by returning 58,300 Naira to the state treasury fictitiously made out to the School of Legal and Islamic Studies, Misau.

NIGERIA

FRAUD REPORTEDLY AFFECTING YOUTH CORPS

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 25 Mar 85 pp 11-13, 15

[Article: "The Rape of N.Y.S.C."]

[Excerpt]

IN 1973 stiff opposition threatened to abort it. In 1985 massive fraud and corruption among its top officers particularly, three of whom are in jail, have dealt a bad blow to its credibility. The National Youth Services Corps scheme is in trouble again.

It has never been without one. Undergraduates for whose good it was meant, rejected it out of hand when General Yakubu Gowon wanted to introduce it in 1973. Students in all universities in the country demonstrated against it and clashed with law enforcement agents. The government responded by closing down all the universities in early 1973. But the government had its way. Gowon went ahead to introduce it the same year. Participation was limited to fresh graduates below 30. In June, 2,400 participants posted to all the states of the federation began their orientation.

Opposition to the scheme was never voiced again. The nation had accepted it. The age limit was soon abolished. Nigerian graduates of overseas institutions joined it from 1975. The following year, HND and NCE graduates came aboard. Decree 24 of 1973, the law setting up the scheme, defines its objectives as follows:

"To inculcate discipline in our youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry of work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;

"To raise the moral tone of our youths by giving them opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national development and social and cultural improvement;

"To develop in our youths attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training which will make them more amenable to mobilisa-

tion in the national interest;

"To enable our youths acquire the spirit of self-reliance."

The NYSC is a valuable source of manpower, particularly in education and health care in the rural areas. It has made immense contributions to national development. Above all, it has helped to promote national understanding. Young Nigerians now know their country better.

But it has not been without its problems. Its basic rules on postings are observed more in the breach. Rich and powerful parents and those with the right connections virtually dictate where their children should do their national service. And not unexpected, corruption, in kind and otherwise, has eaten deep into the system of either nationally or within the various states of the federation.

But no one ever thought that the NYSC, designed to raise the moral tone of the our young people, would be involved in massive fraud and corruption. No one ever thought that the top leaders of the scheme at the national level would share the fate of criminals because they are criminals.

That is the situation in which the NYSC finds itself today. And nation is benumbed.

IN October 1979, Colonel Peter Kolawole Obasa, 43, was appointed the director of the Corps. He had ₦305 in his bank account. Chief Folorunsho Kila was his assistant for finance and administration. In 1977, he owed his bank ₦404.97. In 1983, both men had a new name — millionaires. Obasa was worth ₦7.233 million; Kila, a cool ₦16.885 million. Obasa was the proud owner of two expensive cars befitting his class — an eye-popping, luxurious Mercedes 500 and a sleek Mercedes 190E for feisty

evening rides. His four children were well off. Each had ₦300,000 in a personal fixed deposit account. Their father did not forget the London end. He had 47,000 pounds, in his account there.

When Kila spoke, bank managers were all ears. He had what it takes to make others listen — wealth of ₦12,885 million in his bank accounts as at July 1984. His personal house at Ejigbo in Lagos was abundant proof of his opulence. It cost him one million Naira. With his new found wealth, Kila did some titanic things his own way. He alone constructed and tarred a Street in Epe, his home. In gratitude, his people named the street after him. He responded in Kind: he built two houses on the street that bears his name. He owned a haulage business — Wallarv Nigeria Enterprises and Kilas Nigeria Limited. He bought 20 trailers at ₦2.49 million for the haulage business.

Between them, Obasa and Kila had more money than some African countries can afford to spend on their services in one year. Yet, as civil servants, they earned modest salaries. Obasa earned a Colonel's salary which was not more than a grade level 16 officer, per annum: Kila, a grade level 15 officer, received ₦12,000 a year. Such salaries, high by civil service standard, could not, even with the help of fabled Aladdin's lamp make it possible for their earners to save millions of Naira from them in less than three years.

The secret of their sudden wealth must lie outside their legitimate earnings. They enriched themselves in kickbacks — the well-perfected system of public corruption in Nigeria by which contracts are inflated several times and the difference between the inflated cost and the correct price is later paid to officers who award the contracts, and also by massive fraudulent practices by which contract sums are paid when no contract has been executed.

Obasa and Kila thrived in both systems. All of Obasa's money came from kickbacks from contracts. Chief Osula, for instance, gave him ₦1.156 million; his cousin, Benjamin Sesere paid him ₦3.396 million; another contractor gave him his two new Mercedes cars and Ugunne whose company, Neckor Limited won a ₦5.232 million contract in 1983 paid 47,000 pounds into his London account.

Kila was larger than life. He acted accordingly. He engaged in corruption and fraud with such arrogance that appeared to lend an air of bravado to it all. He took kickbacks in millions of Naira. For instance, a woman contractor, Abiola Osinusi, who did some job for the directorate in 1983, paid him ₦3.5 million as kickback; Y. N. Ori Ni Owo Trading

Company and Y. S. Afolabi and Sons between them gave him ₦5.391 million during the same period. His biggest single haul came from Jumocol Commercial Enterprises who, in 1983 alone, made Kila richer by ₦7.318 million. It is amazing that he even bothered to remember Chris Ajibola Enterprises from whom he took the chicken feed of ₦316,000.

THE road to riches for Obasa and Kila is a mind-boggling saga of corruption and fraud. It should be a fiction. But it is an ugly fact. In less than three years, both men not only corruptly enriched themselves and their families, their corrupt and fraudulent practices had a ripple effect that in one fell swoop turned the National Youth Service Corps into a rotten apple.

Both men committed pen robbery operations that must be the envy of even the Mafia, known for their ruthless efficiency. As the details of the fraud and corruption in the youth corps directorate unfolded with chilling effect before the Lagos Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property, the nation was stunned. Even for Nigeria, for long inured to shocks, the details were beyond belief. And what is worse, it shook the confidence of the young ones for whom the youth corps scheme was intended to being up along the narrow path of honesty and moral rectitude.

Massive fraud and corruption in the directorate was unexpected for two reasons. Emphasis in the scheme has always been on discipline and the need for all those in position of responsibility in the scheme to lay good examples for young Nigerian men and women. Corruption and fraud within the organisation which caters for them in their one-year service year would, therefore, do incalculable damage to the scheme and its spirit, not to talk of its aims and objectives.

It is, perhaps, for this reason that the chief executive of the corps scheme has always been a senior military officer. Colonel Ahmadu Ali, now retired, was the first director of the youth corps scheme when it was introduced in 1973.

He was succeeded by Colonel (now Major-General) Solomon Omojokun, the present Minister of Labour and Productivity. Omojokun handed the baton over to Obasa. It was perhaps a measure of the trust that, although the military had returned to barracks in October 1979, Obasa, a serving military officer, was retained as chief executive of the scheme.

The presence of a senior military officer was intended not only to infuse discipline

but also to ensure that the scheme is scrupulously above board. Obasa's arraignment before the tribunal and his conviction on corruption charges, not only jolted the nation, it opened the massive gates of corruption practices in the directorate. His assistant, Kila, went down. And in quick succession, two other relatively junior officers, Raymond Olukayode Fernandez, 35, a senior accountant in the directorate, and Amos Adenuga, a higher stores officer, followed their leaders into the slammer.

Obasa is serving 22 year jail sentence; Kila is in the porridge for life and Fernandez and Adenuga are in jail for 21 years each.

By the time Obasa and Kila were arrested, corruption and fraud had become pervasive in the youth corps directorate. The result is that not even security officers are sure whose fingers are not soiled. Fernandez and Adenuga trial of corruption and fraud is similar to that of their masters, Obasa and Kila. Both made their money through kickbacks.

For instance, although as a senior accountant, Fernandez's salary was between N6,282 and N7,254 per annum as a grade level 10 officer, he had enough money in his personal accounts to pay the salaries of 100 senior accountants for at least three years. He was a millionaire. His bank account at the time of his arrest was a healthy N2.3 million. He owned two companies, Juliray (Nigeria) Enterprises and Rakay Olu and Sons. His two companies won contracts from the NYSC directorate. Most of such contracts were never executed but the full contract fees were paid. In addition, he, like Obasa and Kila, took kickbacks from contractors.

Some of his kickbacks were: N5,000 from Benjamin Sesere; N155,000 from Y.N. Ori Ni Owo Trading Company; N242,000 from S. Omo Disu and N20,000 from David Olu Ologun.

SIMILARLY, Adenuga as a senior officers, earned nothing higher than grade level 08. Yet he, too, in the tradition of the youth corps directorate under Obasa, knew the short cut to riches. He took it and came out N2.5 million richer. He owned a N94,047 hotel and two houses valued at N224,570. He owned two companies. From the records of the tribunal, he took two major kickbacks of N1.8 million from Osinusi and N1.6 million from Benjamin Sesere.

If corruption was the only problem, the youth corps directorate faced, perhaps, it would have been swept under the carpet. What did everyone in was the massive fraud. A few weeks before the

military take over in December 1983, rumours had begun to make the rounds in the grapevine. The Babs Animashaun Surulere headquarters of the NYSC was abuzz in rumours.

Twenty refrigerators disappeared from the corps directorate. No one was sure if they were supplied to the store in the first place. Then another wave of rumours had to do with the purchase of lawn mowers. Were they supplied as contracted and paid for? What about detergents, toilet papers and toilet soap? Were they supplied and carted away by top officials or were they never supplied in the first place but still paid for with the taxpayers' money?

No one would answer the questions. But the more the questions came, the more puzzling attempted answers became. Information on other property of the directorate began to surface too. But no one was able to confirm what happened to such property. There was the case of 10 standby plants and more than 50 airconditioners. Were they, like the toilet papers, supplied and taken away, or were they never supplied?

The staff knew better than to be caught spreading "rumours" about what was going on in the directorate. Those who dared to ask questions found themselves in the Siberia of official disfavour. Such punishment was dreaded. The lesson was thus learnt.

But rumours have a way of refusing to be squealed. Soon, the world outside the gates of the directorate picked them up. No one would volunteer information. But everyone knew something rotten was going on. Frustrated officials who had stories to tell and were willing tell them in whispers, had no documents to back up their stories. For the journalists, it was an exasperating wild goose chase.

The rich and powerful Kila lived like the lord that he was. His office was inaccessible to all but a few trusted staff and contractors. He was indeed becoming something of a myth. Salacious stories of his generosity began to make the rounds. His arrogant display of wealth was also a familiar subject of open discussion. Obasa was not easier to see either. Lesser officials kept nosey men and women at bay. It was a contractors' world and only contractors could freely move in and out of the directorate headquarters.

Some form of cult had emerged in the directorate by that time. Admission was open to only trusted contractors and officials of the directorate. The top officials and the contractors routinely decided the award of contracts and who got what. This tightly-knit fraternal group was,

ironically, responsible for outsiders taking more than a casual interest in the affairs of the directorate.

The top contractors of the NYSC were not known party heavyweights. This discovery, of course, angered some members of the National Party of Nigeria. Although they were pressing, when they found they could not penetrate the fraternity to their advantage, they decided to use the party machinery to break the cult. They laid their plan. They would get Shagari to appoint a new board for the NYSC. The new board in turn would sack all NYSC contractors and thereafter appoint only party supporters in their place. Their plan was approved in principle. A new board was promised after the 1983 general elections if Shagari was returned to power. Shagari was returned to power. But before he could put together a new board, the military sacked the administration.

IT was now left to nemesis to do the trick. There are two versions of how the NYSC came to public attention. The first is that some of those who felt sore at the goings-on in the directorate felt emboldened by the military administration's instant promise to cleanse the nation of fraud and corruption. They, therefore, fired petitions asking the authorities to take a closer look at the NYSC.

The second version looks like a classic case of fraud blowing in the face of the fraudulent. A chief inspector from one of the states had come to Lagos to collect some stationeries and other needed supplies. At the headquarters, he learned that more than 20 lawn-movers ordered by the directorate had been supplied to the stores. He needed a lawn-movers.

So, he applied for one. But there was not one lawn-mower in the store. Unbelievable still, there was no evidence any was supplied. But there were strong rumours that the directorate had paid for 20 lawnmowers to a Lagos-based contractor. Did they disappear from the store? No one had an answer. The matter was reported to Obasa and Kila. Nothing happened. Or rather, something did.

Those suspected of spreading "rumours" were promptly removed to where they would not see or hear or spread anything. Thus Amos Adenuga, a loyal worker capable of keeping his mouth shut, was brought in from Kaduna to take charge of the store.

Nothing in Obasa's background gives the faintest impression he could preside, with some royal mien, over a house of corruption. He was a soldier; some say, a

fine soldier. He was a teacher; some say, a dedicated teacher. A shy-looking man from Kabba, Kwara State, Obasa is an alumnus of two universities Ahmadu Bello, Zaria, where he took a combined honours degree in history and geography, and University of Ife, where he took a masters degree in public administration.

He taught in Minna before enlisting in the Nigerian Army in 1967 and thereafter taught at the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, where young military officers are trained. Before he took over the NYSC directorate, he was the chief inspector of army education.

None of his friends expected him to end up this way — a disgrace to his uniform and a wretched disappointment to his calling — teaching. He is generally regarded as an honest and a religious man. There is proof of the latter. Pope John Paul II knighted him in 1982. But only a year later, the papal knight was slain by the dragon of corruption. Two years later he took his place in the queue of the dishonoured, to serve a 22-calendar-year jail sentence.

How did a man considered to be so upright go so wrong in so short a time?

Major General Timothy Ogundeko attributed his fall to "recent and unusual influence and temptation." He was shocked, the retired general said, by the findings of the military tribunal. He testified to Obasa's character in glowing terms.

Could it be that Kila was the evil influence on Obasa? Kila himself does not present a picture of a man with a fraudulent killer instinct. Like Obasa he is an educationist. He trained as a teacher at St Luke's Teachers College, Ibadan, and later went overseas for a degree in economics. On his return to Nigeria, he was employed by the then Western Regional government as an administrative officer. He was a divisional officer in Ondo. He did so well that an appreciative people of Ondo conferred a chieftaincy title on him.

He was seconded to the NYSC as chief inspector in Oyo State in 1977. In 1979, he was transferred to the national headquarters of the NYSC also as chief inspector. He became the assistant director for finance and administration later that year.

What really went wrong in the NYSC directorate? Why was it possible for a few public officers in collaboration with a few contractors to steal so much public money? The following is what *Newswatch* has pieced together as a possible clue to the great tapestry of corruption woven by men put in positions of responsibility to oversee the moral upbringing of young Nigerians.

IN 1981, the Shagari administration granted the NYSC directorate the Internal Bank Adjustment facility. Under the IBA system, the directorate was given an opportunity to spend its allotted money without going through the usual bureaucratic red tape. Any government agency granted this facility uses Central Bank cheques. Cheques issued under this facility are automatically honoured by commercial banks regardless of the financial status of the issuing agency. Opportunity for abuse was there but the reasoning for granting the directorate the facility was flawless in principle.

Since its introduction in 1973, the NYSC has assumed national importance. The number of participants had swollen more than twenty-fold when only 2,400 persons served in the 1973/74 service year. The running cost had also grown enormously. The Shagari administration, like others before it, was anxious to make a continued success of the scheme. By granting it the IBA facility, the government was trying to ensure that lack of funds or bureaucracy did not hamper its operations. Regular payment of corps members' allowances was important. The IBA facility was to ensure this was done irrespective of prevailing economic circumstances of the country. The IBA, however, does not allow an agency to operate outside the limits of its budgetary allocation.

This is what Kila and Obasa did.

CSO: 3400/441

NIGERIA

LOCAL ARMS MAKERS TO GET GOVERNMENT BACKING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Apr 85 p 20

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] **LOCAL manufacturers with convincing capabilities for arms development and production would get federal backing. Chief of Naval Operations, Commodore Murtala Nyako, said in Lagos on Saturday.**

He told newsmen at the "NNS Quorra" site of Navy Week celebrations that Nigeria's continued reliance on foreign weapon systems was a source of worry for the military and the government.

He said it was true that poor attention had been paid to research and development in the past, but that the government had taken up the challenge of rectifying the situation.

To this effect, he said, the Research and Development Division of the Federal Ministry of Defence had been reactivated while the various services now have joint research projects with the universities and various research institutions.

Commodore Nyako agreed that the military could form the vanguard for the country's technological take-off.

According to him, "it is not by accident that scientific fits, especially in space, were performed by military men".

The subject of over-reliance on foreign technology came up for discussion recently at a seminar organised to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Nigerian Air Force.

The consensus of discussants centred on the fact that while the resources and men were available in abundance, lack of clear government policy on technological development for the country was rendering research projects redundant.

Professor B. C. E. Nwosu, Head of Science and Mathematics Education of the Federal Ministry of Education, lamented the fact that research findings carried out by individuals and institutions have so

far ended-up in the unwieldy bureaucratic set-up in the country.

He suggested that in the absence of independent private initiative, government should spear-head the take-off with available resources, however crude.

Group Captain Afolabi of NAF pointed out that "no developed country today is prepared to transfer technology to Third World countries since they will want us to depend on them for our needs".

Air Commodore Imman also of NAF said it was a misplacement of priority that none of the services found it necessary to spend a single kobo of their budget on research while Col. Ishola Williams of the Nigerian Army pointed to the fact that even within the military, the best brains were not being used because of bad management structure.

According to him, the Navy would prefer to have well trained Nigerian personnel in advance to handle the submarine when it eventually arrived.

Meanwhile, the three Lynx helicopters which will form the first squadron of the Nigerian Navy air arm, arrived in Nigeria last week and will participate in the Navy Week exhibition.

The helicopters, manufactured by Westland Helicopters of Britain, will make up 101 Squadron, which will be deployed in the Frigate NNS Aradu, adding greatly to Nigeria's naval fire power.

The helicopters are intended for coastal patrol and search and rescue duties, as well as fulfilling an anti-submarine warfare mission.

The 101 Squadron is due to be commissioned in June and according to the manufacturers, training was being provided in conversion-to-type to Nigerian personnel.

NIGERIA

OIL PROSPECTING IN CHAD BASIN SUSPENDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

THE Minister of Petroleum and Energy, Professor Tam David-West declared yesterday that the Chad Basin oil prospecting activities at Tuma-1 in Baga, Borno State has been suspended.

Tuma-1 which is the first exploratory effort of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) upland and away from the Niger Delta was according to the minister "spudded at the end of July 1984."

He said while briefing newsmen on his ministry's activities in Lagos that it was decided to classify Tuma-1 as a "tight-hole" in view of the tremendous interest it had generated nationally and internationally adding that there would be no further information on oil prospecting in the area for now.

However, approximately 12,000 metres had been drilled in the area.

The minister explained that in 1984, efforts were geared towards generating more exploratory prospects in the Chad basin and also on

the country's onshore and offshore acreages in the Niger delta.

Seismic data acquisition was slowed down by acute foreign exchange difficulties for the procurement of consumables for seismic work: dynamite, detonators, magnetic tape and others.

He maintained that notwithstanding, the NNPC was able to assemble a total of 4,113.74 kilometres of seismic data at 12.4 million Naira in 1984.

The Minister further revealed that the corporation earned foreign exchange to the tune of 455,000 dollars from Pan Ocean and 800,000 dollars from Philips Oil Company in 1981 in respect of seismic contracts.

According to him, these sums had helped the corporation to establish a data processing centre, a likely revenue yield, adding that the geo-physical processing centre in Benin had been completed at about 2.4 million Naira.

He also told newsmen that a four million Naira contract had been awarded for the establishment of a National Reserves Evaluation Centre.

Professor David-West added that four anti-pollution zones had been established in Warri, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Mosimi with modern pollution monitoring, prevention and control equipment.

He said that evacuation of asphalt from the Kaduna refinery

did not keep pace with production stressing that 72,840 tons of asphalt accumulated was being sold to governments and contractors at attractive prices.

On the Finima Relocation Committee, Professor David-West said contracts would soon be awarded by the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) implementation committee.

The minister stated that the corporation had 13 suits pending in court, 10 of which had been determined in its favour including one for 185,000 pounds sterling in a London High Court.

CSO: 3400/445

NIGERIA

FARMERS PROTEST OVER GOVERNMENT MAIZE FREEZE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 May 85 p 9

[Text]

THE first major confrontation between the ruling National Party Government and South Africa's white farmers, built up yesterday as hundreds of farmers began to converge on the town of Klerksdorp to protest a government freeze on the producer price of maize (Corn).

This is the first clash of any significance between white farmers, who number some 70,000 in South Africa, and the National Party Government, which traditionally relies on farmers for support.

Klerksdorp, some 170 km (100 miles) west of Johannesburg, is a mining town and also a maize farming centre for the Western Transvaal.

The farmers want more for the maize they produce, which forms the basis for the staple diet of many of

South Africa's 23 million black people but state President Pieter Botha flatly refused to budge at a meeting last night with representatives of the National Maize Producer Organisation (NAMPO).

The Financial Mail reported yesterday that the freeze is the most significant event in the annals of South African farming since the late thirties. "It is the first crack in the hitherto cosy government-farmer relationship", the paper said.

Earlier proposed peace talks between leaders of South Africa's black communities which were to be hosted by Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu fizzled out when representatives of two large black groupings failed to attend the meeting on Wednesday night, South African television said in Johannesburg on Thursday.

The broad-based anti-apartheid movement, the United Democratic Front (UDF), which has some 700

affiliated Soweto youth sent a letter to Bishop Tutu declining to attend the meeting in the huge black dormitory township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

The UDF said it could not attend, as it was invited at short notice and affiliates could not be called to give a mandate to attend the meeting in time.

The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), a black consciousness movement, said it had received no formal invitation to attend and was already committed to previously organised meetings.

Members of Inkatha, the body headed by Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the KwaZulu "homeland" and members of the UDF-affiliated Soweto youth congress did attend the meetings.

Inkatha, although Zulu-based, claims to be a national liberation organisation with more than one million members.

CSO: 3400/445

NIGERIA

GEMBU PROJECT TO DISPLACE 15,000 PERSONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

ABOUT 15,000 people are to be displaced at the site of the Multi-purpose hydro-electric power project in Gembu on the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State.

The cost of construction of the project which is located on River Donga is estimated at one billion Naira (100,000,000 Naira) according to report of the feasibility studies.

The contract for the feasibility studies of the project was awarded to DIYAM Consultants based in Kano.

The report showed that, when developed, the Gembu hydro-electric power project would have an installed capacity of 1,500 megawatts of electricity, which is twice the capacity of the Kainji Dam.

The *New Nigerian* learnt that, with the delay in the take-off of the proposed three billion Naira Lokoja Dam in Kwara State which has potential of producing about 2,000 megawatts, the Gembu project is expected to be the biggest hydro-electric power generation in the country. The *New Nigerian* also gathered that, the development of an alternative hydro-electric power generation project on the Mambilla Plateau would ease the present heavy concentration and dependence on River Niger for hydro-electric

power generation in the country.

The report of the feasibility studies showed that, the Gembu project would be purely hydro-electric in nature and would therefore be pursued by the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).

It asserted that, frequent blackouts and the resultant hardship due to transmission problems would be solved, when the potentials of the hydro-electric power project were fully developed.

The report also indicated that, the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation schemes as well as chances of social upheaval would be minimised.

The Minister for Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Dr. Bukar Shaib had explained, recently that, "the potential exists for the generation of more than 1,500 megawatts which is about twice the capacity of the Kainji Dam".

According to the minister, the important feature about this potential is that, the entire river system to be utilised are within the country and not subject to interference from outside as the case with both the Niger and Benue Rivers.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

RIVER PORTS FOR GONGOLA--THE Federal Military Government has almost concluded arrangement to build two river ports worth 38 million Naira in Yola and Ibi in Gongola State, the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, said in Yola on Sunday. Speaking at a civic reception which the state Governor, Major-General Muhammadu Jega, organised in his honour, Major-General Buhari said that feasibility studies on the ports were in their final stages. He said that the Federal Government had allocated 21 million Naira to the Gongola agricultural development project for the settlement of 470,000 families involved in the cultivation of sorghum and millet. Major-General Buhari added that under the fourth national development plan, the Federal Government planned to spend 26 million Naira to develop and harness the potentials of the Mambilla Plateau for the production of livestock and crops. The Head of State said that the Federal Government had spent 4.4 million Naira on the construction of health centres and clinics, in Gongola State and trained 1,057 community health workers. He said that 12 towns would benefit from the electrification of local government headquarters in the state at an estimate of 18.7 million Naira, adding that all survey work had been completed. Major-General Buhari said that of 31 new post office projects planned for the state at a cost of 7 million Naira, 14 had been completed. He said that as soon as the Federal Government considered the report of the tribunal of inquiry into the Jimeta religious disturbances of 1984, more financial assistance would be made to the Gongola State government. Earlier, the Gongola Governor said that in spite of the inheritance of liabilities the state government had settled down and addressed itself to the goals of the Federal Government. Major-General Jega said that communication problems had militated against the economic and industrial development of the state. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Mar 85 pp 1, 3]

FAKE ID CARDS--THE Department of National Civic Registratio in Maiduguri has alerted the public to the fact that fake identity cards carrying the National Colours are now being sold in Maiduguri. The Borno State Co-ordinator of the scheme, Malam Rabi Alkali said in a statement at the weekend that the identity cards being sold for one or two Naira were not the national identity cards as some people were made to believe. He said the department had not started issuing the National identity card and warned that people should stop buying the ones currently being sold and report those selling them to the police. Malam Rabi said as soon as arrangements for the issuance of the national identity cards were completed, there would be a mass publicity campaign to enlighten the public. [Abdullahi Idris] Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 85 p 7]

ISLAMIC SPORTS FEDERATION CREATED--THE Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada has announced the creation of an islamic solidarity sports federation to 'help moslem youth adhere to islamic tradition.' Mr. Pirzada made the announcement at the opening of the first Islamic sports conference in Riyadh attended by delegates from the ICO's 45 members and chaired by Saudi Arabia Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz President of the Saudi Youth Welfare Organisation. The official Saudi Press Agency quoted Mr. Pirzada as saying that the federation was aimed at strengthening Islamic faith among youth people 'as sports play a very important role in the lives of people and youth.' He did not say where the federation would be based. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 May 85 p 27]

NATIONAL LANGUAGE URGED--FEDERAL Military Government has been implored to consider developing a national language other than English. Mr. Minso Madzani Gadzama, Chairman of Steyr Nigeria Limited, Bauchi made the call in a paper titled "False start in Nigeria" which he presented during the second convocation of the Institute of Management Studies in Potiskum, Borno State. He said a national language "will go a long way in harmonising our cultural heritage." Mr. Gadzama urged the government to force every Nigerian to learn a national language just as the British colonialists did in the case of the English language. He commented Borno State Government for directing that two local languages, Hausa and Kanuri, be taught in schools in the state. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 May 85 p 20]

ARMORED SCHOOL ESTABLISHED--THE Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Nigerian Army Amoured School in Bauchi. In a speech, General Babangida said the establishment of the school was a demonstration of the premium which the Nigerian Army placed on the training of soldiers for effective performance. He stressed the need for officers and men of the Nigerian Army to maintain their equipment. The commander, corps of army engineers, Brigadier M. T. Kontogora said that the project was not only a challenge to their capability, but also an opportunity to demonstrate the confidence the Nigerian Army imposed on the corps of engineers. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in ENGLISH 3 May 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/440

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

LEADER HITS AT EXILES--VICTORIA--Seychelles President Albert Rene said yesterday capitalism was the enemy of this Indian Ocean state, which turned socialist after he took over in a coup in 1977. "Our choice is clear and we've never tried to hide it. We also believe that every country has the right to choose the system that it wants and that no other country should interfere with that choice," he told an eighth anniversary parade. Pres Rene also attacked what he called a small group of disgruntled Seychellois, an apparent reference to exile groups which have pledged to overthrow him by force. The Seychelles leader said these people, together with capitalism, were working together. "They spread propaganda among parents, children, in newspapers, everywhere they can." Because of socialism 12 times more children had free education, there was now a free medical system with 50 doctors and the infant mortality rate had been more than halved. He said his government would continue to "provide enough water to drink, enough schools, books and teachers for the children and enough medicine to go round". Pres Rene announced a nine percent cut in the price of rice, the imported staple food, and urged the nation's 65 000 people to work together. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

DIVESTMENT THREAT SEEN AS OVERRATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

THE disinvestment threat is exaggerated but nevertheless must be resisted, says South African Foundation chairman Fred du Plessis.

He said in Johannesburg yesterday that excessive publicity for the disinvestment lobby had over-emphasised the threat it held for South Africa.

"Over the period 1970 to 1984, foreign direct investment contributed only 4% a year to the total direct investment in South Africa."

Attempts to isolate South Africa must be resisted because the country needs foreign links and the high-tech which other countries can offer.

However, this resistance must be co-ordinated.

"It would be wrong to think that disinvestment moves are going along unopposed in the US. Powerful and sophisticated forces in the fields of both politics and business are actively working against disinvestment in their own various interests.

"South Africa should not undermine those efforts by emotional reaction and well-meaning but uncoordinated counteractivities."

A private sector consultative group, comprising members from the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut (AHI), Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Selfsa) and the American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham), was formed this year to co-ordinate private sector action against disinvestment pressures.

Du Plessis said the best South Africans could do was support the efforts of concerned Americans.

"While many proponents genuinely believe disinvestment campaigning to be aimed at the elimination of apartheid, at source it is largely a party political issue within the US and there is nothing that SA can achieve in the short term by trying to influence the process."

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT PROMPTS OPTIMISM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

One encouraging economic indicator is that institutional investors are looking at renewed involvement in property after some months of absence from the market.

The main reason for this is the decline of property prices, with a consequent improvement in yields. The decline in interest rates has also raised the relative attractiveness of property to these investors. Old Mutual's recent investments (four deals earlier this month of between R2m and R4m) are at initial yields of 13% compared with the 10% that has been the norm in the recent past.

Although the yields are still

low compared with what can be earned in the money market or on the stock exchange, the narrowing of the gap clearly heralds the earliest phase of new property investment. The prospect of further declines in interest rates can only add momentum.

Lest we be accused of clutching at straws, it is necessary to caution that not even the most bullish of property funds expects anything dramatic to happen soon. Despite a shortage of prime space, there is still a general oversupply of property, and it may be 18 months before the institutions come back into the market on a large scale.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

BIFSA DOWNPLAYS IMPACT OF AUSTRALIAN BAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Norman Shepherd]

[Text]

THE Australian government ban on contracts to construction companies with majority SA shareholdings would amount to "peanuts", the executive director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa said yesterday.

Mr L Davis said the total turnover of the South African building industry alone (excluding construction) for the financial year of 1983/84 was R6,8-million and that the ban which affected South African investment in Australia of R34-million "will not make much difference" to the industry.

He said many South African construction companies had left Australia and that few still operated in the country.

"Although I cannot comment officially because I do not know what implications the ban will have on our member companies, I can't see that it will be soul-shattering," said Mr Davis.

The deputy chairman of LTA, Mr M T Riddley,

said: "Our interests in Australia are quite small. The ban is regrettable, but it is not a big deal. It does not affect private contracts, and the states run their own affairs (the states grant contracts independently of the government)."

The Australian embassy in Pretoria yesterday gave the full text of the government ban to The Citizen.

The text states: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, and the Minister for Housing and Construction, Mr Stewart West, announced that the Australian government would no longer enter into construction contracts with firms that had a majority South African ownership.

Policy

"The policy will take effect immediately. Mr Hayden said the decision would strengthen the government's policy to remove avoidable official assistance to commercial relations between Australia and South Africa.

"In accordance with government policy, relations between the private commercial sectors

of the two countries will not be restricted.

"Mr Hayden said that the decision was consistent with the government's policy to increase pressure on South Africa to abandon the obnoxious practice of apartheid.

"The policy should be seen in the context of the government's expressed willingness to vote in the Security Council for effective mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Future

"Mr West said that in future a firm wishing to tender for a government contract would be required to provide a statement that was sufficiently detailed to satisfy the government that it was not dealing with a majority South African-owned firm.

"The new policy would be beneficial to both Australian industry and employment," Mr West said.

"The government will examine the implications of extending this policy on government construction contracts to a broader range of government activities."

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS REPORTS FOREIGN LOANS PLENTIFUL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Offers by continental bankers to raise foreign loans for South Africa were being received continually and the Government had recently been forced to turn down "some very attractive offers", the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Proposing the third reading of the Budget, he said the continental banking community had "no hesitation" in offering further loan facilities to South Africa because they were actively engaged in the country and most had their own domestic representatives who kept their offices fully informed of political and financial developments.

Mr Du Plessis contrasted the "responsible" attitudes of continental bankers with those of the people involved in the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

Disinvestment was "a short-sighted policy" that would do "irreparable harm" to the millions of people in neighbouring states who depended for their existence on the earnings of their countrymen in the South African economy, he said.

"Such an attitude can hardly prevail if politicians, bankers or businessmen know at first hand what the current position in South Africa really is.

"This then, too, is the reason why the banks on the continent act so differently and responsibly on this matter."

Mr Du Plessis said protagonists of disinvestment were "making a grave mistake" if they believed the country would give in to such pressure.

However, the disinvestment campaign should not be taken lightly, "whether it is a purely domestic political issue in the United States or part of a broader and more diabolical onslaught to destabilise this region of Africa".

"It can hardly be the intention of the 'do-gooders' of the international community to cause hardship and suffering for the poorer sections of the South African community or, for that matter, for the less affluent neighbours of the Republic of South Africa, but that is what will inevitably be the outcome of any successful disinvestment or trade sanctions policy".

Visited

Mr Du Plessis said he had recently returned from a trip to West Ger-

many, where he had visited a number of leading banks and spoken to the group of financiers who had arranged the Government's recent 75 million dollar Eurobond issue.

The bankers had confirmed the issue had been well accepted, conveyed their respect for the Government's financial austerity measures and openly stated their faith in the creditworthiness of the Republic, despite its political difficulties.

Meanwhile, a report received from London yesterday said the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a BBC radio interview that South Africa's Blacks would "pay the price" if the US imposed economic sanctions against the Republic.

"If there is any further downturn in the economy as a result of sanctions it is the Black people, of course, who will suffer," he said.

Pariahs

"Black people are the pariahs of South Africa. They are the poorest of the poor in that country and therefore they are the ones that are going to pay the price.

"The Americans have a right to have a purging process whereby they purge themselves of racist South Africa by having nothing to do with it — that I respect.

"But no-one should pretend amongst them that they are doing this for us."

Chief Buthelezi, who has been attending a top-level business conference in London on links with South Africa, was reacting to the US House of Representatives vote for a package of sanctions measures against the Republic.

He said it has to be realised that some 200 000 people in South Africa were employed by American corporations.

The Bill to impose economic sanctions on South Africa is now halfway through the US Congress following approval by the House of Representatives.

The Bill would bar all US loans to the South African Government and its agencies and ban all new US investment in South Africa.

It would also prohibit imports of Krugerrand gold coins and exports of US computer equipment to South Africa.

Action

"The time for action is now," New York Democrat Mr Stephen Solarz added. "US policy is a failure."

The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said the House Bill would hurt South African Blacks and damage efforts against apartheid.

"We cannot simply walk away from South Africa or throw our hands up in an act of moral indignation," Mr Shultz said in a letter to the House Republican leader, Mr Bob Michel.

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC PLIGHT HITS NATAL INDUSTRIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The clothing and textile industry, the building trade, the shoe industry and the hardware trade all appear to be the hardest hit in Natal by the downturn in the economy.

Mr Richard Savage, chairman of the Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association said yesterday that his industry was in the doldrums in the Province and he could not see any change for some time.

It was inevitable that more companies would go under. He expected smaller companies and the Lockhat group of companies to lay off workers soon.

Other members of the garment industry claimed that the weak rand was killing the industry.

Mr Frank Hansa, general secretary of the Garment Workers Industrial Union said yesterday that the position of the unemployed in the industry was very serious in Natal.

Since about 1 500 workers had been retrenched by Lockhat Brothers last week, it was almost certain that small, independently owned businesses would also be in trouble.

He pointed out that a number of small factories depended heavily on the Lockhat Group for their

supplies of clothing material.

The trade was known as CMT, cut-make-and-trim.

He said at this stage it was not known how many people would be affected. He estimated that about 40 factories in all could be affected.

Since the closure of the Lockhat company hundreds of their former employees had come to the union offices looking for work.

Everything possible was being done to find them similar employment.

He said there appeared to be some vacancies in the clothing industry, but obviously these would be filled soon.

A special fund had been launched by the union to help the unemployed. Each person would receive 25 percent of his or her wages from the fund for up to two months and in addition would receive benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The shoe industry in the province also appears to be heading for a downturn.

Only this week New Germany Shoe Shop, which opened in December last year, made application in the Durban Supreme Court to be wound

up.

Mr Justice Thirion granted a rule calling on Walkabout Shoes (Pty) Limited, of Chelsea Road, New Germany, and all interested persons to show cause on July 10 why the company should not be finally wound up.

The Citizen also learnt this week that several construction companies and builders would soon also apply to be wound up.

The director of a building firm near Pietermaritzburg, Mr David Edgar, said yesterday: "I've had to call it a day. I tried everything possible to keep going even by doing the tiniest of odd jobs like replacing doors and window panes.

"But on Monday I had to tell the other Whites who work for me and the 15 Blacks that I could no longer pay their salaries.

"It was ghastly to have to do it as many of the Blacks have big families and are struggling."

Mr Mark Warman, who owns a hardware shop at Durban North, said yesterday that small hardware shops were having a tough time.

He knew of at least three shops in the Berea, Durban North and Glenwood areas, which had closed down.

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CURBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government's policy of improving the balance of payments and fighting inflation by controlling spending had born considerable fruits, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said.

Proposing the third reading of the Budget, he said present economic indications held much promise for the rest of the book year and especially for long-term developments.

Deficit

The R2,8-billion deficit on the balance of payments in the first quarter of 1984 had been turned into an annualised surplus of R4,2-billion during the first quarter of 1985.

Total internal spending had decreased considerably in real terms since the introduction last year of measures to curb overspending, Mr Du Plessis said.

Real gross internal spending had dropped by five, 6,5 and 3,5 percent in the last three quarters of 1984 and by a further 14 percent in the first quarter of this year, while real private consumer spending decreased by 3,5 percent during the first quarter of 1985.

This drop could mainly be attributed to a sharp decrease in spending on luxury items.

"This decrease was one of our most important targets in the process to remove overspending in the economy and to ensure that our country again lives within its means," the Minister said.

Commenting on Government spending, he said the administration was determined to keep within its projected limits.

Treasury

During April and May this year, the Treasury had paid out R2,9-billion and R2,6-billion respectively, "notably less" than the amounts of R3,2-billion and R2,8-billion estimated in the Part Appropriation Bill, Mr Du Plessis said.

Critics had noted that the April figure exceeded one twelfth of the amount budgeted for the year and had implied the Government would not be able to remain within its projected limits.

However, Mr Du Plessis said, the contrary was true.

"Not only was the eventual spending notably less than the original estimate, but it matches precisely the cash-flow projections for April and May received since the in-

roduction of the budget for State departments."

Mr Du Plessis said April had also been decisive as it was traditionally the month in which the most money was spent by the State.

State expenditure during April and May had been financed without recourse to bank loans or credit because of "a particularly successful financing programme."

This included the sale of shares worth R1,6-billion, which exceeded the total comparable amount for loan financing provided for in the Budget.

"We therefore succeeded in combatting a particularly difficult problem regarding the control of expenditure and the non-inflationary financing of the Budget," the Minister said.

Success

"I am very confident that this success will not only serve as further encouragement to press on with these attempts but also to remove any doubt the business community and economists might have with regard to our intention to stay within set goals, and in this way

it should strengthen our credibility."

Mr Du Plessis said success in curbing Government expenditure was only part of the strategy to place the economy on a sound basis.

Other aspects were the increase in GST in July 1984, the restrictive monetary measures of last August, fiscal cuts in September 1984, balance of payments measures taken in January this year and income and expenditure proposals in the Budget.

Efforts to monitor State expenditure on a monthly basis were also receiving high priority.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT DRIVE BY RSA PLASTICS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 27

[Text]

THE South African plastics industry is about to embark on an intensive export drive headed by the Plastics Federation and its executive director Mr Bill Naude.

"There are a number of small, highly skilled companies in the local industry producing technical mouldings of excellent quality," Mr Naude said.

Main thrust of the export drive will be to sell the expertise and know-how that has enabled South African convertors to produce these products.

"Even with our heavy cost of raw material, the lower value of the rand still enables us to be keenly competitive on overseas markets," he said.

Mr Naude gave examples of South African plastic successes overseas.

The Aquanaut automatic pool cleaner — one of the winners of the Plas-

tic Federation annual design awards last year — has already made its mark in the United States, Australia and Europe, and is being manufactured under licence by a leading American pool company.

Another export success is Pinetown-based Autoclamp SA which is currently exporting more than a million plastic clamps a month to the United States, Australia and other parts of the world.

Managing director Alastair Dalgleish is planning to double production in 1986.

He reports "vast overseas potential" in both the industrial and consumer markets.

"It is surprising that many people still do not realise that we have a capacity to manufacture locally and export at competitive prices," he said.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

ALBERTS ATTACKS ASSOCOM AT AHI CONGRESS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text]

AN ATTACK on an unnamed business organisation — subsequently identified as Assocom — was launched at yesterday's Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Port Elizabeth.

The attack came from Mineral and Energy Affairs Director-General Louw Alberts during his opening address to the AHI's motor congress.

Alberts said the organisation had consulted with the Minister of Energy Affairs and himself on amendments to legislation concerning the exploitation and domestic marketing of coal.

He said the organisation concerned:

- ☐ Revealed it had no idea of the real reasons behind the legislation;
- ☐ Had failed to discuss the matter in advance with a single coal producer or distributor — "and was also not prepared to meet with them";
- ☐ Claimed to be representing consumers "who in fact stood to benefit from the legislation";
- ☐ Declined a challenge to devise alternative methods of guaranteeing coal deliveries "from the

single domestic user in Soweto, to hospitals and factories".

Professor J A Lombard, head of the department of economics at the University of Pretoria, told the AHI congress that policies aimed at rescuing the economy had jeopardised the survival of small business.

"Such disastrous steps should never again be allowed," he said.

The small businessman found it difficult to survive great economic and financial instability.

Large companies had access to rescue funds not available to the independent man, he added.

Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius, addressing the AHI junior congress, said business managers were faced with uniquely demanding challenges. Speaking on "The Modern Manager — Profile for Success" Pretorius said this situation arose because in South Africa there was:

- ☐ An extremely heterogeneous population;
- ☐ A complex political composition — "and our experience is that certain political problems are definitely carried over into the work situation".

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

PERSPECTIVE FOR LIQUID FUELS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Apr 85 pp 98-104

[Article by Dr Ralph Anderson, Dr Michael Hunt, and Ian Myburgh]

[Excerpts]

After the oil crisis in 1973 most countries have been following a policy of self-sufficiency to meet their energy needs. This they have been doing by reducing their consumption of oil and developing alternative energy sources.

In the following paper Dr Ralph Anderson, Dr Michael Hunt and Ian Myburgh take an in depth look at the world fuel situation and its consequences for South Africa. This is followed by an overview of options for alternative fuels for South Africa and successes to date.

Dr Anderson is Coordinator of Energy Programmes (CSP) at the CSIR, Dr Hunt Chief Director of the National Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (NMERI), and Mr Myburgh Senior Engineer at NMERI.

Introduction

The selective embargo and subsequent oil crisis in 1973 focussed the attention of all countries of the world, not only on their dependence on the Middle East for their supplies of petroleum, but also on the situation as a whole of petroleum crude as a prime source of energy. Studies were started on identifying to what extent world oil reserves would suffice and to what extent the viability of the respective economies were dependent upon the outcome.

Most countries as a consequence of these studies, decided on a policy of self-sufficiency in energy supplies insofar as this was possible resulting in a world consciousness of the need, firstly, to reduce on present levels of consumption of oil, as a near term aim, and in the longer term to look at developing alternative energy sources.

This paper reviews achievements to date, consequences for South Africa and measure of success.

The South African energy situation

The Republic is more sensitive to the world oil situation due to political issues such as the official UN boycott. Consequently measures taken since 1973 to offset a possible acute oil shortage have been intensified compared with other countries.

The position of coal as a primary energy source for the Republic has improved from 69 per cent of total energy input in 1974^(a) due primarily to SASOL II and III. The primary energy needed for transportation has reduced compared with the position in 1974, indicating that fuel saving has been effective.

At the user end of the scale, the energy consumed in the transportation sector is equivalent to about 50 per cent more than that of the total electricity consumption of the Republic. Since the efficiency of utilisation of the energy input from liquid fuel is so low compared with electricity, the positions are re-

versed when it comes to the amount of energy converted into actual work done. The importance of the transportation sector in the energy field is considerable and, although the position is improving, it is still sensitive to the world oil situation.

In the overall scenario the position of coal as a continuing primary energy source should be examined and **Figure 5** shows the trends^(7,8,9,10,11) since 1950. This indicates that whilst the total coal consumption in the Republic has been increased at the rate of only about 4 per cent per annum, that of ESCOM has been nearly 7 per cent and if these trends persist in the next 30 years, the ESCOM trend would begin to dominate. Coal consumption since 1979 has in fact exceeded 6 per cent excluding coal for SASOL and export.

Such a high production rate could not be maintained indefinitely as illustrated in **Figure 6** which shows these trends against an approximate *bell curve* for a coal reserve of 61 000 million tons⁽¹²⁾. The official figure is 57 000 million tons of mineable coal but even if doubled, this could only delay the peak production by about 10 years.

The inflexion point is however the more important parameter, since this is when the supply of coal fails to meet the demand. This could be early in the next century unless steps are taken to reduce the rate of consumption before then.

A nuclear programme for electricity production would appear to be inevitable in the longer term. Coal is a valuable asset and should be conserved as much as possible and utilized in such a manner as to serve the best interests of the country.

Transportation in South Africa

In this section the utilisation of the major energy source oil is examined since this has an important bearing upon oil substitution programmes or research in these areas. Most important is the division of liquid fuels into diesel and petrol fractions and **Figure 7** shows the progression of the proportional use of diesel oil over

the years. This indicates a progression towards parity between the two fuels by 1979 which may have been partly influenced by pricing measures and fuel restrictions in the years since 1973. The fact that the position has eased since 1979 is encouraging but may be due to recessionary tendencies which have reduced the consumption of diesel oil compared with petrol. Unfortunately there is a limit to the amount of diesel of a given specification that can be produced from a barrel of imported crude oil and this limit could be reached if the diesel usage increased above that of petrol.

Present SASOL processes do not allow for the production of sufficient diesel oil and the problem is compounded the more SASOL takes over the production of fuel. This becomes the immediate problem facing the oil industry, and is the area where most of the research into alternative fuels is conducted.

Another aspect is the extent to which the respective fuels are utilised since upon this will depend where the greatest effort has to be made to redress the problem areas. **Table 1** shows the percentage of primary energy inputs for each transport mode⁽¹³⁾.

Of the five main modes, road transport accounts for the major consumption of primary fuel and of these, the energy consumed by motor cars is the largest of all groups—over one third of the total transport energy.

A breakdown as between petrol and diesel taken from the same source⁽¹³⁾ is given in **Table 2** where the passenger motor car group is responsible for over 90 per cent of the petrol consumption. Diesel spread over the various modes is given in **Table 3**.

The largest on-road group consuming diesel is for freight transport whilst the off-road diesel, which is the next largest, is mainly for agricultural tractors. These two make up 75 per cent of the total diesel usage and are most likely to suffer in the event of a diesel shortage.

Alternative fuels

Diesel fuel alternatives (Compression Ignition (CI) fuels)

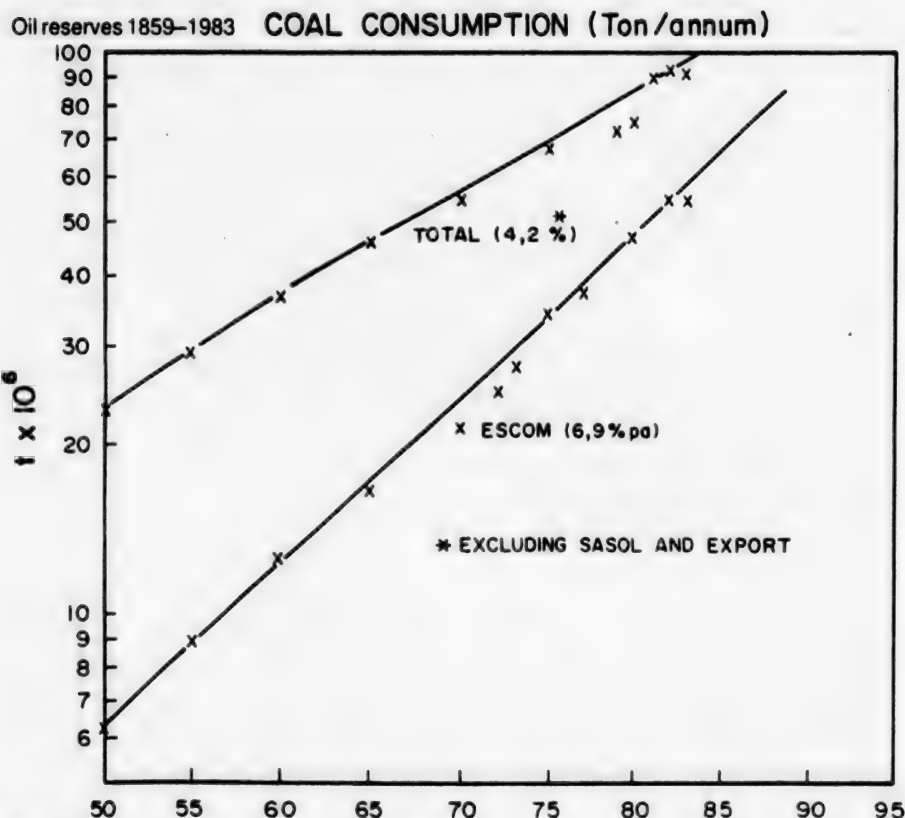


Figure 5
Coal consumption in South Africa 1950-1995.

Extensive testing has been done both locally and overseas on eight candidates for blending with, or substitution of, crude oil-derived diesel fuel, the main properties of which are listed in Table 4.

The following should be noted:

- Those fuels with low cetane numbers would require additives to improve ignition properties either when used alone or mixed in any large quantity with diesel.
- Fuels with a low viscosity require an additive to improve the lubricity of the fuel. If the viscosity is too high, as with the sunflower seed derived oils, a stronger lift-pump may be needed to maintain adequate supply to the injection-pump.
- Fuels having a low heat of combustion will require fuel pumps to be designed for larger deliveries of fuel to maintain power outputs of the engines.
- A low flash point in general indicates the explosivity of a fuel but it also depends on other factors such as the va-

pour pressure of the fuel. Those fuels known to have explosive tendencies are marked accordingly.

Other important characteristics which determine the suitability of the fuels for blending or substitution are their miscibility with diesel, especially in the presence of moisture, the toxicity of the exhaust emissions, and long term effects on engine durability—such as abnormal wear or corrosion, etc.

The various CI fuels characteristics are summarized below:

Coal-derived diesel. Of all the alternative fuel candidates, coal-derived diesel comes the closest to duplicating crude oil-derived diesel. To obtain high yields, coal-derived diesel tends to be rather light as regards viscosity and cetane number and for some engines additives may be required to make the fuel acceptable (lubricity and ignition improvers).

Heavy naphtha is a refinery product presently processed into petrol. On its own as diesel fuel it would require a

COAL PRODUCTION AND RESERVES

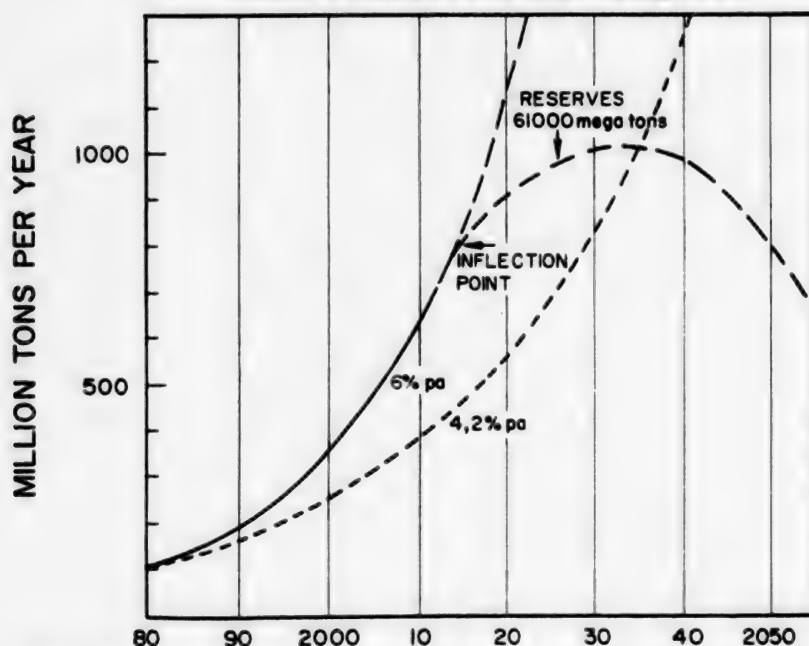


Figure 6
Coal production and reserves in South Africa 1980-2050.

small amount of ignition improver and a considerable amount of lubricity improver. It is felt that it could be most advantageously blended directly into the refinery diesel to extend that diesel by up to 20 per cent. Safety becomes a consideration as the vapour in the fuel tank of such a light diesel is stoichiometric and is therefore explosive.

Petrol can be blended with diesel. This must be considered an emergency measure as any meaningful quantities of petrol in diesel would considerably degrade the diesel as far as ignition quality (cetane number), lubricity (viscosity) and initial boiling point temperature (susceptibility to vapour lock) are concerned.

Propanol-plus is a by-product of the SASOL fuel-from-coal process. As a diesel fuel extender it has been found to be the most successful of the alcohol fuels tested to date. This is due to its better miscibility with diesel, its higher viscosity, heat of combustion and boiling temperature range. The quantities produced by SASOL would permit the blending of approximately 15 per cent propanol-plus in their diesel.

Ethanol is not as miscible with diesel

as propanol-plus and for high quantities of ethanol in diesel a cosolvent is required. Its viscosity and heat of combustion are also lower than those of propanol-plus. Field trials using tractors⁽¹⁴⁾ have demonstrated the feasibility of using up to 30 per cent ethanol in diesel. Exhaust smoke is drastically reduced. Pure ethanol with suitable quantity of ignition improver and lubricity improver additives can be used as compression ignition fuel. Field trials with such a fuel are presently being carried out in Brazil.

Methanol is immiscible with diesel. The quantity of cosolvent required to achieve miscibility is impractical. For example, one litre of fuel containing 15 per cent dry methanol and 85 per cent diesel would require the addition of 215 ml of tetrahydrofuran (cosolvent) to achieve miscibility down to a temperature of 20°C. Lower temperatures or the slightest moisture would result in immediate separation. If the cosolvent ethyl acetate were to be used, approximately 250 ml would be required.

Methanol with suitable quantities of ignition and lubricity improver additives can be used as a satisfactory compression ignition fuel. Such a fuel has been devel-

Table 1
Percent primary energy inputs for each mode of transport

			Primary
Road transport			64,3
Freight Off Road	10,5		
Freight On Road	15,9	26,4	
Passengers Buses	3,3		
Passengers Motorcars	34,6	37,9	
Rail transport			
Freight	16,4	16,4	19,3
Passengers Main line	2,3		
Passengers Sub urban	0,6	2,9	
Air transport	4,1	4,1	4,1
Sea transport	12,2	12,2	12,2
Pipeline	0,1	0,1	0,1
	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 2
Percentage of petrol or diesel used by each transport mode

	Petrol	Diesel	Other
Road transport	55,4	44,6	—
Freight — off road	—	94,8	5,2
Freight — on road	—	96,2	3,8
Passengers	91,3	8,7	—
Rail transport	—	21,7	78,3
Freight	—	16,6	83,4
Passengers main line	—	21,7	78,3
Sea transport	—	20,6	79,4

Table 3
Percentage diesel usage by mode

All road transport		84,3
On road	45,2	
Off road	29,4	
Road Passengers	9,7	
Rail transport		9,6
Freight	8,1	
Mainline Passenger	1,5	
Sea transport	8,1	8,1
	100,0	100,0

Table 4
Main properties of compression ignition fuels

Fuel	Cetane No	Viscosity (mm ² /s at 40 °C)	Heat of combustion (MJ/kg)	Flash point (°C)
Oil-derived diesel	48–55	3,0–3,5	45,4	55
Coal-derived diesel	45	1,8–2,2*	46,0	55
Heavy Naptha	30–40	0,7*	47,0	25†
Petrol	10–20*	0,5*	47,5	–40
Propanol-Plus	8–20*	2,1	35,7	27
Ethanol	8*	1,1*	29,8	11†
Methanol	3*	0,6*	22,8	10†
Sunflower Seed Oil	37	35	39,4	130–315
Esters of Sunflower Oil	48	4,4–4,9	40,0	100

*Additives required.

†These fuels form explosive vapour/air mixtures in the fuel tank.

oped by AEI. Some of the engine modifications required are a larger injection pump and suitable injector nozzles. Operation of a diesel engine with such a fuel is characterized by an absolutely smoke free exhaust, although the aldehyde level is higher than with diesel fuel operation. Fuel consumption on a volumetric basis is approximately 2,3 times higher than diesel.

Sunflower oil initially appeared the ideal extender for diesel fuel. However, durability tests using direct-injection diesel engines, which form the majority of the diesel engine population, resulted in catastrophic failure after a relatively short period of time. This is mainly due to the reactivity of sunflower oil with normal lubricating oils and secondly, to the high viscosity of sunflower oil which results in poor atomization and mixing of the fuel with air. The high viscosity also upsets the metering characteristics of certain types of injection pumps, specifically those incorporating a hydraulic governor. The operation of engines of the indirect-injection type on sunflower oil have proved entirely satisfactory. Unfortunately, this type of diesel engine forms only a small part of the diesel engine population due to its higher cost and inferior economy when compared to the direct-injection engine. Sunflower oil is

miscible with diesel but immiscible with ethanol and methanol.

Esters of vegetable oils are produced by reacting alcohols with vegetable oils. The esters obtained from this reaction exhibit excellent combustion performance which, if anything, is superior to conventional diesel fuel. Their viscosities are also compatible with present day diesel fuel injection equipment. Esters are miscible with either diesel or alcohol and they could therefore be utilized as a fuel extender.

Taking account of the above factors, Table 5 indicates which fuels are presently the most probable candidates for either blends with diesel or complete substitution, subject to using additives where necessary, and without undertaking major engine modifications.

Yet to be determined in the case of most of these alternative diesel fuels (other than coal-based) is their effect upon the durability of all types of engines. This is a long term issue which will most probably require the cooperation of the diesel motor industry once successful basic bench tests have been completed on representative engines.

The next step is to determine which of the various options could prove com-

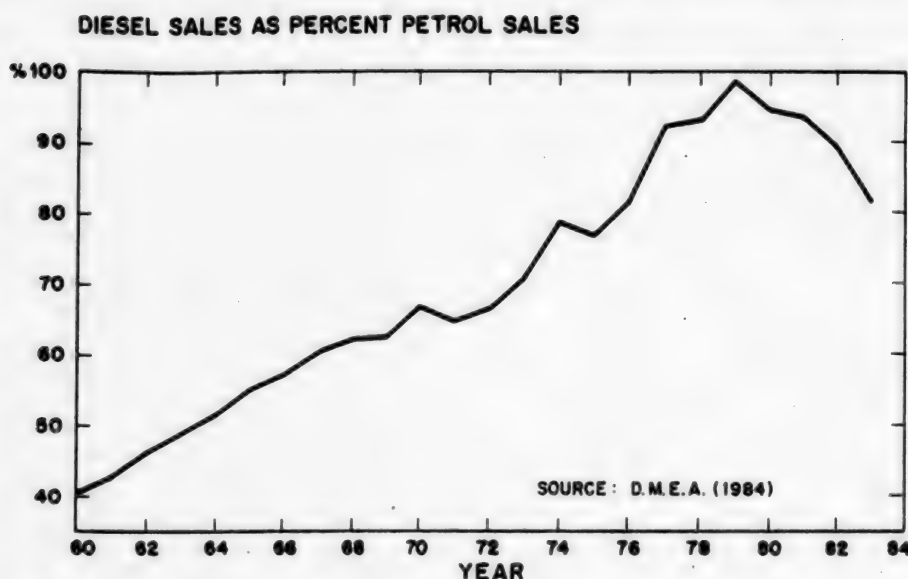


Figure 7
Diesel sales as per cent petrol sales for the period 1960-1984.

Table 5
Alternative compression ignition fuels

<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Blends with diesel</i>	<i>Substitutes for diesel</i>	<i>Defects sensitivity as a blend</i>	<i>Defects sensitivity as a substitute</i>
Coal-derived diesel	Yes	Yes	—	—
Heavy Naphtha	Yes	Yes*	Explosivity	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Petrol	Yes	No	Ignition quality, lubricity, vapour lock	—
Propanol-plus†	Yes	Yes*	Water contamination, ignition quality	Ignition quality
Ethanol	Yes	Yes	Explosivity, water contamination, ignition quality, lubricity	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Methanol	No	Yes	—	Explosivity, ignition quality, lubricity
Sunflowerseed oil‡	Yes	Yes	Viscosity	Viscosity
Esters of sunflowerseed oil	Yes	Yes	—	—

*Inadequate quantities for diesel substitution.

†See Appendix 1.

‡Unsuitable for direct-injection diesel engines. Must be utilized by indirect-injection engines only.

Table 6
Main properties of spark ignition fuels

<i>Fuel Type</i>	<i>Octane No. (RON)</i>	<i>Boiling Range (°C)</i>	<i>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</i>	<i>Heat of Combustion (MJ/kg)</i>	<i>Heat of Vaporisation (kJ/kg)</i>
Petrol	87-98	30-200	50-85	47,5	335
SASOL Fuel alcohol	105-108	80-200	10	30,9	—
Ethanol	100	78	35	29,8	904
Methanol	112	65	34	22,8	1 109
ETBE	100	79	—	—	312
MTBE	117	55	60	40,0	320

mercially viable, taking into account source fuel manufacturing costs, the cost of distribution if the present system cannot be used, and the cost of such engine modifications as may be needed in the near term.

In the longer term, CI engines would no doubt be designed for such alternative fuels as are likely to be available worldwide and these may differ from those presently contemplated in the Republic. Account would need to be taken of this even in making short term decisions.

Extensive research is being conducted into the direct liquefaction of coal which is likely to produce materially different fuels from those produced by SASOL and these might prove more economical and more technically viable compared with presently available fuels. It may even be necessary to consider the use of spark ignition (SI) or similar for CI engines should this prove to be economically more viable for the available fuels. Such engines could use some of the fuels considered above without the need to add ignition improvers.

Spark Ignition (SI) fuels

In the longer term, alternative fuels for SI engines will be required and the characteristics of some of the candidates for either blending with or substitution of petrol are shown in Table 6.

Coal-derived petrol as produced by SASOL virtually duplicates the crude oil-derived product which therefore can be directly utilised in present-day engines and fuel distribution infrastructure with the least disruption.

SASOL fuel alcohol—Appendix 1—is a mixture of ethanol and higher alcohols. This is blended with petrol in the ratio of approximately 12 per cent alcohol and 88 per cent petrol. Despite its lower energy content power output remains the same, this being partially due to the fact that most engines in the highveld area run rich and the alcohol tends to lean out the mixture. Problems have been encountered as regards compatibility with certain materials and corrosion but these have mostly been overcome. One of the advantages of blending the alcohol with petrol is that less tetra-ethyl-lead (TEL) need be used for the same octane number.

Ethanol and Methanol. The alcohols have a higher octane rating than raw petrol and thus have good anti-knock properties either when used alone or as blends with petrol. Blended with petrol they enable a reduction in tetra-ethyl-lead (TEL) additive with a corresponding decrease in the toxicity of the exhaust gas emissions. When used as a substitute for petrol, higher compression ratios can be used leading to improved engine efficiency and lower fuel energy consumptions. Blends of up to 20 per cent ethanol can be used in petrol as currently practised in Brazil.

The trend appears to be to develop pure alcohol engines. Pure ethanol has good anti-knock properties but due to its relatively high boiling point and low vapour pressure starting can be a problem. In some cases light hydrocarbons can be added to assist starting although this may have a detrimental effect on the good anti-knock properties of ethanol. The same can be said of methanol as for ethanol although less methanol can be

blended with petrol than ethanol.

Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE) and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) have mainly been utilised to replace TEL as anti-knock additive (octane improver). It is finding fairly widespread use in Europe.

Discussion

Of the above fuels ethanol blended with petrol is now widely used and acceptable up to at least 20 per cent blend by volume and only slight engine modifications are required. Pure ethanol can be used as in Brazil with light hydro-carbon additives to improve cold starting.

The production of ethanol from agricultural crops raises other issues which have to be seriously considered in the overall evaluation of future alternative fuels such as its competition with food crops and its less security of supply due to water shortage or droughts, etc.

Ethanol is readily miscible with both petrol and diesel, and is a natural source feed for producing esters from vegetable seed oils and could be a long term solution for fuels in a waning coal economy.

In the short term methanol produced from coal (or natural gas) appears to be the most favourite route worldwide mainly due to its low cost of production compared with other fuels and acceptability as a pure fuel for both diesel and petrol engine applications (with necessary additives). It has also been widely tested both in South Africa⁽¹⁵⁾ and the USA⁽¹⁶⁾ and in the latter case, fleet trials involving large numbers of vehicles of proprietary design are being conducted in California.

Methanol is the most likely contender for a place in the market in South Africa and its manufacture and distribution will require to be evaluated against that of the high grade fuels.

In the final consideration, the choice of the correct fuel will depend upon detailed techno-economic studies into the economics, the technical feasibility, the availability of the feedstock and the ease with which the use of the fuel can be implemented.

Table 7
Energy efficiencies of utilization of alternative fuels (percentage values)

Description	Coal-derived Fuels			Electric Power		
	Petrol	Diesel	Methanol	EV's	T/Buses	Trains
Primary Production	30	30	45	30	30	30
Distribution	98	98	95	90	90	95
Utilization						
— cruising	25	30	35	55	80	80
— stop/start	12	15	17	28	60	70
Overall Efficiency						
— cruising	7	9	15	15	22	23
— stop/start	4	5	7	8	16	20

Appendix 1
Approximate composition of SASOL fuels

SASOL fuel alcohol		Propanol-Plus	
Component	% (by mass)	Component	% (by mass)
Ethanol	70 %	1-Propanol	46,5 %
Propanol	22 %	2-Propanol	0,5 %
Iso-propanol	6 %	Butanol	29,0 %
Secondary butanol	2 %	Pentanol	15,5 %
		Hexanol and higher alcohols	7,5 %
		Lighter hydro-carbons	1,0 %

Looking to the future, and especially to the period when coal should be conserved for other purposes rather than converted into liquid fuels, the production of hydrogen by electrolysis using off-peak nuclear energy is another option for fuel. Presently the main technical obstacle to hydrogen is the problem of both large and small scale storage because of its capacity for absorption by metals. Indications are that this problem could be solved in the future and hydrogen could be used directly in SI engines, the exhaust emission product being pure water.

The electrical output of hydrogen/oxygen fuel cells can be used directly to propel electric vehicles, and these are being investigated. Electric vehicles are another near term alternative to synthetic fuel propelled cars. Their advantages are greater efficiency in the utilisation of primary fuels as illustrated in Table 7 and in the lower production cost of the equivalent energy requirements for propulsion of the vehicle. The advantages are the high initial price, the restricted payload in view of the battery mass, and the restricted range. Within the same time

scale for the production of any alternative fuel (other than SASOL fuel) the electric vehicle is expected to become commercially viable in the urban situation.

In conclusion it can be fairly stated that on technical considerations the methanol route would appear to be most viable in the medium term (1990–2000). It must however, be evaluated against the production of high grade petrol for commercial viability.

Electrification of transport modes is obviously beneficial and progress towards commercial viability should be maintained.

Finally, in the long term, renewable fuels such as those from biomass should become viable, and fuels based on a nuclear power production economy will emerge.

Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and that of Transport for supplying information in the energy and transportation field and to Dr V Prinz of Messrs van Wyk and Louw for some

data prepared by him for studies in this field. They are also indebted to Dr G Venter, Manager, National Programme for Energy Research for assistance in the preparation of the paper.

References [footnotes]

6. *The Outlook for Energy in South Africa*, Department of Planning and the Environment 1977, Republic of South Africa.
7. *ESCOM 83 EVKOM Annual Report: Operating Statistics*, p 54.
8. W C J van Rensburg, D W Bishopp, W H D Savage, "Coal Advisory Board", February 1969 pp 24.
9. *Distribution of Coal Trade in South Africa (1963-1973)*, Government Printer Pretoria RP 63/1975 pp 71.
10. *Distribution of Coal Trade 1972-1980*, Annual Reports of Fuel Research Institute of South Africa.
11. *Energy Affairs 1983*, Report of the Chief Director of Energy Branch, Dept. of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Part V pp 81.
12. *Energy—1980 An Energy Policy Discussion Document* pp 114, Energy Research Institute, University of Cape Town.
13. V Prinz Messrs Van Wyk and Louw: Private Communication.
14. A C Hansen, P N L Lyne, P Meiring: *Evaluation of ethanol-diesel fuel blends for tractors*, Contract Research Report for Sugar Association of South Africa et al. University of Natal, April 1984.
15. A Yates, *Diesel Methanol Test Programme 1979*, Energy Research Institute Report No 22/21c/06.
16. *Synthetic Fuels Transportation Programme—Research Development and Demonstration*, Committee Draft Report 1984, California Energy Commission.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

ALTERNATIVE FUEL SOURCE SITUATION NOTED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Apr 85 pp 116, 117

[Article by Professor Dick Dutkiewicz]

[Text] **Introduction**

The energy scene in South Africa, as in most developed countries of the world, has, over the past decade, been characterised by preoccupation with decreased reliance on petroleum, with technical solutions to conserving commercial energy forms, and with the economic factors affecting energy supply and demand. The recent increases in the costs of electricity and petroleum fuels in South Africa have led to vociferous debate in industry and parliament and one could be excused if one thought that there was a serious crisis in the supply of commercial energy. However, there has not yet been a true energy crisis, what the world has seen have been the hiccups of an economic scene readjusting to a realignment in energy supply.

However, there is an energy crisis in this country, and in other African and Asian countries, which is largely invisible to the urban and developed sectors of the country. This energy problem is of far greater proportion than fluctuating oil or electricity prices; serious—because it acutely affects more than half of the population in this country and because its consequences are irreversibly devastating to the environment. It is a situation which receives little public or media attention, mainly because it affects an impoverished and powerless group of people in underdeveloped re-

gions, who are generally without a voice in government or in the institutions which determine energy policy and allocate resources.

Demand for fuelwood

Energy demand throughout most areas in southern Africa is met, not by electricity or by fossil fuels such as petroleum or coal, but by fuelwood and agricultural wastes such as dung. South Africa produces nearly 60 per cent of total electricity supplied in the continent of Africa, but the majority of its population are still overwhelmingly dependent on rapidly depleting woodland resources for meeting their major energy needs which are for cooking and space heating. With growing populations restricted by law to overcrowded *homelands*, pressure on natural resources and severe energy scarcities are being encountered in nearly all rural areas in the region. These shortages are now resulting in serious environmental, social and economic costs.

Studies have shown that in many areas of the country the demand for fuelwood is outstripping natural supply and that wood can therefore no longer be regarded as a renewable energy source. Growing and green trees, instead of dead branch wood, are now being harvested, in spite of many local regula-

tions prohibiting this practice. Where this is happening, land is rapidly being denuded of trees, often resulting in loss of top soil, erosion and irreversible deterioration of agricultural prospects.

Scarcity of fuelwood has led to increased use of crop residues and animal dung for fuel, diverting them, in some cases, from use as livestock feed and as soil nutrient, with a consequent decline in crop and livestock yields.

Receding woodland has meant longer trips for fuelwood collection, a task which has become increasingly arduous and time-consuming for women and children. The search for wood, once a simple chore, has become, in some places, a day's labour. In the Herschel District in the Transkei, it has been observed that the average journey to fetch bundles of wood, weighing up to 34 kg each, was four hours and that approximately fifteen hours a week could be spent on this task. In one case, in Kwazulu, it was observed that a group of women walked a round trip of nearly 20 km, taking nine and a half hours, to collect bundles of fuelwood weighing approximately 40 kg each.

Finally, the scarcity of fuelwood has led to growing commercialisation of this once *free* resource, causing higher prices and an increased drain on household incomes. This is particularly true in peri-urban areas, where, on average, a fifth of household income is spent on fuel compared to less than 3 per cent in middle income families in urban areas with access to electricity.

Unlike households in the developed sector, the rural poor use fuelwood almost exclusively for life-sustaining activities and their energy needs cannot be reduced without adversely affecting health and welfare. It is this irreducibility of

energy demand, coupled with growing populations, with access to limited and depleting resources, which constitutes a real energy crisis.

Surveys

The Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town has, for the last two years, been looking into the energy problems of this sector. Energy surveys are being undertaken in 10 villages and five peri-urban areas around the country in order to build up a national picture of energy usage patterns, and the problems encountered in the various regions.

Work has also begun on possible practical solutions to fuelwood scarcities. One option is to increase the efficiency with which fuel is utilised, mitigating the demand for wood. Laboratory development of low-cost fuel-efficient wood-burning stoves has begun and the intention is to link this work with field testing and feed-back from an ongoing rural development project.

The introduction of fuel-efficient stoves on its own will not resolve the energy problems of underdeveloped areas and many other solutions need to be considered including afforestation projects, electrification of peri-urban areas, and research into alternative renewable energy sources for decentralised remote area applications.

It is clear, though, that unless there is the political and financial commitment (equal to that in developing local synthetic fuel and nuclear energy plants) in tackling the energy scarcities of underdeveloped areas, environmental damage will escalate and the majority of the population will continue to suffer intolerable social and economic costs.

SOUTH AFRICA

SATS' CUT SHOCKS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE cutback in the South African Transport Services (Sats) estimates of capital expenditure for the 1986-1987 financial year from R2,8bn to R1,6bn is expected to send shockwaves through industry.

According to this week's *Financial Mail*, Sats capital spending will be cut by about 20% after accounting for inflation.

Sats' total budget for 1986-1987 is R8,35bn.

It is therefore unlikely that Sats will contribute to a hoped-for upsurge in the private sector next year.

A Sats spokesman said this week that current assessments were not final and figures must be accepted by Parliament.

He said a new infrastructure was being planned which would result in big savings in costs and/or increased income.

Continuing work budgeted for included the coal line to Richards Bay, a R75m expansion at Richards Bay harbour, and completion of the link between the Reef and Sentra and marshalling yard outside Benoni.

New projects for next year include facilities for handling ferrochrome at Richards Bay, and automatic goods-sorting terminals at Kaserne in Johannesburg and in Durban.

A proposal is expected to be put before Parliament soon for the building of a line between Khayelitsha and Philippi outside Cape Town, costing R62,2m.

Sats will also ask Parliament to sanction the whole or part of the following:

- ☐ R47,2m quadrupling of the Nyanga-Bonteheuwel line;
- ☐ Longer arrival and departure lines at Durban Bayhead shunting yard, costing R14,9m;
- ☐ Completion of a new tanker berth at Port Elizabeth harbour, costing R9,7m;
- ☐ R20m electrification of a line between the Crown-New Canada section and Crown Mines.

Sats broke even last year, after budgeting for losses of R106m.

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIVERSITY SETS UP R&D FACILITY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 23 May 85 p 18

[Text]

The traditional barriers between mechanical and electrical engineering are breaking down and there is a constant need for the two disciplines to interface, says Professor Roy Marcus.

This need has resulted in the integration of the mechatronics and materials handling institutes into UWtec.

"UWtec stands for a one-stop service to South African industry in all the branches of engineering. But the most important factor is that industry can also have a lot of their R & D done in partnership with us.

"UWtec really is about holding hands with industry and jointly developing technology in South Africa for the benefit of both industry and the university.

"The situation now is that mechanical engineers do not have enough electrical experience, and vice versa. If the two disciplines interface we can provide a much more effective type of R & D facility.

"The modus operandi of the new structure does not stop at mechanical and electrical engineering. It goes across the board of all the disciplines in our Faculty of Engineering."

What are the benefits for Wits?

"We know without any doubt that we cannot expect the Government to provide us with adequate funding for high-technology research and development equipment.

"This means that with the accent on trying to look at the real problems of education in this country, more emphasis will be placed on the development of primary and secondary schools for blacks, and universities are going to get a much smaller share of the cake.

"This causes the universities to face the problem of getting beyond the blackboard learning stage. Wits also believes that it is essential for the engineering academic staff to be constantly aware of the practice of engineering.

"UWtec provides academics the opportunity to rub shoulders with industry and to do real jobs for them. So the academic becomes a much more aware person which benefits student."

And the benefits to industry?

"UWtec provides industry with a working showroom. First of all, equipment installed at UWtec can be shown to customers, working in a fullscale environment. One of the experimental philosophies of UWtec is, wherever possible, everything should be done on a full scale.

"So we don't scale anything down and when we do a job for industry the results we get are directly transferrable to the real industrial situation.

"The other important factor is that much of the high technology-type equipment requires people with specialist skills. Industry does not need these people all the time.

"We have the backup of university experts who can help with the marketing of equipment, with after-sales service, further refinement and the adaptation of equipment to meet specific needs.

"So, what we are saying is: 'Invest in our people because you can't justify having experts you are only going to call on once a week or once a month'.

"The whole concept then is that the university develops expertise. It holds hands with these companies and assists them in the total marketing of their product."

UWtec gives a commitment to confidentiality and is careful with whom it deals with, particularly with a conflict of interests.

"I think all in all we have come up with a package which is attractive to both the university and industry."

Turning to major R & D projects being undertaken, Marcus said that all the major warehouses currently under consideration, in the design or implementation stage, have passed through the hands of UWtec.

"We are proud of the fact that we have developed expertise in warehousing that has

put us at the forefront of this technology on a worldwide basis. We have developed computer programs that give you the ability to design and optimise warehouses both from the size and physical equipment you put into the warehouse, as well as the optimum location.

The hydraulic conveying division deals mainly with methods of backfilling gold mines. The concept is to get waste materials underground in a state that it can provide adequate support. The division is also heavily involved in evaluating pipe wear with different pipe liners. This is done both in-house and on site.

UWTec has the largest experimental pneumatic conveying facility in the world. It is currently looking at the long distance pumping of cement and flyash over 1,5km, particularly for backfilling in gold mines. Other applications are in food conveying. It is also undertaking contract work for companies in the USA, Germany and Australia."

The accent of the computer-integrated manufacturing and robotics division is on building a flexible manufacturing cell.

"We honestly believe that this technology is becoming of paramount importance to the South African manufacturing industry. Our concept is to build a cell for the development of our own expertise but which, most important, can be used for the training of senior executives and engineers in industry for them to become comfortable with this type of technology.

"We are also concerned about the worry that the university might be seen to be advocating the blind implementation of high technology. Far from it, we are concerned about the judicious implementation of high technology."

The cell is so being designed that UWTec can look at a number of intermediate stages in a manufacturing operation before reaching the stage of implementing manufacturing cells. It will be capable of looking at a CNC machine on its own, then fed by a robot, then being fed by an automatic guided vehicle (AGV) and a robot, and finally be integrated with a total racking system.

"The accent with flexible manufacturing systems should be on the word 'systems'. The implication of high technology is in fact the systems approach, you cannot look at small isolated areas and hope you are going to meet all the expectations from high technology manufacturing.

"Of course, implicit in all this is the management aspect — it is an attitude of mind. The chief executive and the managing director have to be comfortable with it. If they are scared of that technology it is dead and can never be implemented.

"It is a slow process. There are intermediate stages but these should not be seen in isolation but in terms of a system."

The Materials Handling Research Unit and the Mechatronics Research Facility of the University of Witwatersrand's Science Park in Sandton have been amalgamated to form a new sophisticated technology centre called UWTec.

UWTec has been established with the aim of forging a close partnership between Wits and industry. It offers a range of specialist services to South African industry and is geared to undertake research into many spheres including fully automated systems, investigations into the use of robot technology and the study of materials handling.

High-Tech spoke to Professor Roy Marcus, dean of the Wits Faculty of Engineering, about the philosophy behind UWTec and some of the work it is doing.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERTS EVALUATE ROBOTICS REVOLUTION

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 23 May 85 p 28

[Text]

The so-called Robotics Revolution is no revolution, rather a very mild storm in a teacup.

Figures on the robot population in South Africa vary from 44 to 60 which is less than 2% of the robot population in the UK, a country not regarded as a leader in industrial automation. South African industry is not even a leader in what trends towards robotics that do exist, the SA Transport Services is the organisation operating the most robots — six in all.

There are two possible reasons for this state of affairs: industry is conservative and reluctant to change with the times and apply this technology to enhance productivity and quality, or the Robotics Revolution is a catchphrase wishfully coined by robot salesmen in a marketplace that does not have the production runs to justify the wide-scale implementation of this technology."

High-Tech approached a number of people for their comments . . .

**JFH Taute, SATS
chief director,
technical.**

Robotics is now an established technology in the SA Transport Services' welding activities where it is regarded as but one of a range of automatic welding procedures available.

It is not considered as a "cure-all" technology. As with other industrial processes it has limitations and care must be exercised to use it on applications where its advantages over the other available processes can be fully utilised.

The SATS has found a considerable number of such applications in our manufacturing environment and on these applications this technology has indeed yielded very significant productivity, quality and bottom-line cost advantages.

□ □

Virgilio Oliviera, manager, ASEA's robotics division.

To my knowledge no one has used the phrase robotic revolution in reference to South Africa.

There are various reasons for the slow implementation of robots, but clearly the main reason is the serious financial constraint faced by management due to the prevailing economic climate.

Robots are used in secondary manufacturing industries. South Africa's economy is based mainly on primary resource industries.

There was a time when South Africa relied on the export of its raw materials to sustain economic growth. The unstable performance of our natural resources in recent years has highlighted the acute

need to develop a competitive manufacturing industry.

Robots do have a significant role to play in our growing manufacturing industry.

Professor Mike Rodd, WVTec.

Robots must be seen as only a part of the whole spectrum of tools available to the modern industrial engineer.

A robot is a mechanical arm to be used in materials handling, assembly, and so on and will always be part of a total system.

In South Africa we have a problem that manufacturing methods are in general lagging behind the rest of the world, hence we are non-competitive and our manufacturing industry is shrinking.

The reasons for this are general conservatism of management, lack of suitably trained modern industrial engineers, a lack of confidence in the future of the country and a lack of government support for new ventures in high tech manufacturing. We have clearly been upstaged by the smaller nations in the East.

To bring SA up to the rest of the world requires a revolution in manufacturing technology starting at the management level.

Brian Jones, general manager, Hampo Systems robotic division.

All revolutions start in a small way, and while South Africa's robot revolution has commenced in the middle of the deepest recession in many years I am confident that our industrialists are aware that improved productivity will be the salvation of local industry.

Judging from the level and types of enquiries I am receiving there is no doubt that local industry is seeking better and more cost effective production solutions which may include robots.

The universities are becoming aware of the potential of this new technology and find themselves being approached by industry for advice.

Hampo Systems were the first to acknowledge the academic's role and signed a collaboration

agreement with the University of the Witwatersrand almost one year ago.

At this stage approximately 80 post graduate students have passed through courses on robotics — these are our future leaders of industry.

Hans Doering, manager, Fedgas's robotics division.

There is absolutely no doubt that the robotics market worldwide is developing strongly and rapidly and South Africa will, and must, follow.

With the necessary upgrading of standards, there is a trend towards automation which eliminates the problems incurred with manual labour especially where quality decreases with the onset of fatigue and tedium from the same repetitive process.

It is unfair to make a comparison between the number of robots in SA and the UK. Too many other factors such as population and country size, the relatively cheap cost of labour here and sociological aspects, particularly with regard to redundancies arising from automation, the state of the economy, inflation, etc. have to be taken into consideration.

Robotics is still a young industry in SA whereas in the UK it has been established for a number of years.

For this reason, SA industry cannot, at this moment, be expected to be a leader in robotics trends although the potential exists. As the industry grows and develops so will research and development and therefore the need for sophisticated automation and new ideas.

SA industry is traditionally conservative, but it is changing. For instance there is currently university backed research into robotics development.

Certainly, there is a large amount of commercialism when selling robots — it is an innovation and bound to be exploited. The robotics revolution should be recognised not as a fad but as a valid contribution to cost-effective and better quality production.

We do not have the production runs that they have overseas because there is not the same market demand but a robot should not be viewed merely from the productivity angle.

SOUTH AFRICA

ENGINEERS HIT RSA STOP-GO POLICIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 24

[Text]

THE SA Association of Consulting Engineers yesterday expressed "serious concern" about two aspects of national policy which are having an extremely debilitating effect on consulting engineers and contractors.

In a statement the association said the aspects involve:

- The "stop-go" policy of the public sector.

- The Central Government's declared policy for "privatisation."

The association says the normal cyclical fluctuations in the economy are exaggerated in the construction industry by deliberate action which seeks to use cutbacks in capital works as a means of balancing the national Budget. Much smaller cutbacks are made in operating and maintenance services.

The fluctuation — the so-called "stop-go" policy — is further exaggerated for the private sector because about half of all capital works financed by public expenditure is carried out "in house" by public sector authorities.

The Government and provincial departments, development boards and municipalities, which

tend to maintain the level of their activities in the fields of planning, design and construction, aggravate the effects of the economic fluctuations on the work load of consulting engineers and contractors in the private sector who provide similar services, the statement added.

The association says: "If a conscious policy aimed at reducing the severity of these economic 'ups and downs' in general, and the exaggerated implications for the private sector in particular, is not followed, the private sector construction industry . . . will be so damaged that it will not be in a position to make a proper contribution towards the development of the national infrastructure when the economy next moves in a phase of expansion."

Of the other aspect, the association says that as far as the consulting engineering profession is concerned, government's policy of "privatisation" has not yet "filtered down" to the lower levels of the public sector bureaucracy or it, alternatively, is being deliberately ignored by the various govern-

ment departments involved."

The association adds: "There are strong signs that not only is there no transfer of work to the private sector but these public sector authorities are busy expanding their 'in house' capabilities for carrying out the planning, design and construction of capital works.

As an example it instances one large provincial roads department which steadily reduced the proportion of its road development carried out by the private sector from

40 percent to 10 percent between 1974 and 1984.

In addition, the association says: "It is well known that certain development boards are trying very hard to expand their 'in house' capacity for work which can beneficially be undertaken by the private sector."

Those policies are not in line with declared Government intentions and, says the association, "are thoroughly undesirable." They tend to expand the bureaucracy at the expense of private enter-

prise in a way similar to that which nearly destroyed the economy of the United Kingdom before the advent of the Thatcher Government reversed the trend.

The association appeals "to all sectors of the public service to reduce their participation in the fields of design and construction of capital works, in order that a strong and healthy private enterprise construction industry can be preserved and encouraged to be ready for the next upsurge in the economy."

CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

PLAN TO TRAIN JOBLESS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elna Botha]

[Text]

THE Government and the private sector are to join forces in a R25-million project to train up to 70 000 unemployed people during the next nine months.

At a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, announced details of the scheme which will involve two to three week courses at country-wide training centres.

Contracts between the Department of Manpower and nine private organisations which will be responsible for the training centres, were signed yesterday.

According to Dr Van der Merwe there are more than 600 000 jobless in South Africa. The largest percentage of these are Blacks.

"Although South Africa has still, compared with other countries, a low percentage of unemployment, the Government considers this problem as being of a serious nature and an amount of R100-million has been made available in order to alleviate the situation.

"Of this amount R25-

million has been earmarked for the training of unemployed persons of all population groups regardless of sex, qualifications or possible work experience," he said.

It was hoped that between 50 000 and 70 000 persons would benefit from the scheme.

Dealing with the country's unemployment problem, Dr Van der Merwe said so-called structural unemployment, where a lack of qualifications and skill was the main reason for an inability to obtain work, was the Government's first priority.

"It is ironical that with in the present economic crisis there are still many existing vacancies which cannot be filled due to a lack of training," he said.

Commenting on the criteria for participation in the scheme, Dr Van der Merwe said the scheme would not be conducted with a view to making a profit. The participation training centres had to be in a financial position to get the scheme off the ground.

Allowance

According to Dr Van der Merwe the government's financial aid paid for the training centres and provided for a daily allowance of R2,40 for persons of 18 and older, and R1,80 for persons under 18.

After completing a training course, participants will each receive a certificate as proof of the basic experience gained during the three week period.

A committee, whose members represent the State and private sector, had been appointed to launch the scheme and four persons had been appointed to co-ordinate the scheme on a regional basis.

Dr Van der Merwe said although the R25-million would not solve the problem of unemployment, and the training courses were not of an intensive nature, the aim was to provide a basis for basic training. In effect, he said, it was hoped that the training courses would initiate enthusiasm and hope among the unemployed.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NO SPY SWAP PLANNED--CAPE TOWN--The State President, Mr P W Botha, says there is no plan for a spy-swop with Russia involving the Gerhardt couple, convicted of spying in South Africa. A spokesman for the State President's Office said on inquiry that there was no truth in rumours that an exchange agreement between South Africa and the Soviet Union was being negotiated. According to these reports, negotiations were being held for an exchange involving the Cerhardt couple, who are serving imprisonment for espionage on behalf of a foreign power, and a Russian dissident, Mr Anatole Shcharansky. The spokesman said the source of the rumours was unknown to the State President. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 34]

EXECUTIONS FIGURES--LONDON--Amnesty International said yesterday it had documented more than 1 500 executions in 40 countries last year--including more than 100 in South Africa. But, it stressed the real total was probably much higher. In South Africa at least 114 people were executed. All but three came from Black or Coloured population groups, Amnesty said. The figures do not include sentences handed down without trial, disappearances or deaths in custody. [Excerpts]. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 35]

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION BACKED--GOVERNMENT has the right to intervene in over-traded industries, says Werner Zieler, chief executive of Siemens SA. He added yesterday that government should press for rationalisation in certain industries to avoid wasted resources. Siemens recently took part in a major rationalisation of the semi-conductor industry when it joined six rivals in a shake-up of SA Micro Electronic Systems (Sames). Zieler pointed to motor manufacturers as another example of an industry ripe for government-induced change. "A well-designed, government-approved monopoly is in some respects better than a free-for-all. Government has certain rights. It perhaps went too far in granting protection, but it would be wrong now in allowing a laissez-faire situation and wasting money." Zieler said overtraded industries and bankruptcies were a waste of a nation's resources. "Vast amounts of money are invested that could be better used elsewhere. It is a pity for a national economy to accept such losses. If not properly addressed, it's a waste of money." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 3]

SUPPORT FOR RSA SHIPS--UNLESS urgent steps are taken to further encourage importers and exporters to support the country's national lines, the long-term future of the South African merchant marine could well be placed in jeopardy,

warned Mr Michael Groves, outgoing president of the South African Shipowners' Association, at its recent annual general meeting held at the Merchant Navy Academy "General Botha" in Cape Town. Speaking at a luncheon following the meeting, Mr Groves said that shipping in South Africa was totally deregulated and therefore where other industries received subsidisation from the Government, shipment of goods by such industries should be on South African lines or their acknowledged partners. "Furthermore," he said, "the Shipowners' Association believes it is time that certain performance standards and qualifications are introduced before a new line can enter the South African market. This would insure stability and reliability and would not only protect existing lines but also importers and exporters from the disruptive influences of less reputable operators." Captain A W Bluett of Safmarine has been elected president of the Shipowners' Association for the next two years and Messrs I M Groves and M G Meehan of Unicorn Lines, the two vice-presidents. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 25]

PETROL CONTROLS REMAIN--GOVERNMENT has no intention of relaxing the strict controls used to police the sale and distribution of petrol. This was made clear yesterday by Louw Alberts, Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs. He told the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Port Elizabeth categorically that any loosening of controls was out of the question. Alberts also warned that a free-for-all on pricing and distribution of petrol between oil companies and filling stations would not be in the interests of either the consumer nor the petroleum industry. Discounting, like those adopted by the Pick 'n Pay chain at one of its outlets, would not be countenanced. He said the status quo would be maintained because refineries were operating at only 60% capacity. If a price war were unleashed only one or two of the stronger companies would remain alive, creating a monopolistic power base. He also pointed out that competition of that kind would inevitably lead to cost-saving exercises, like the introduction of self-service filling stations. The jobs of about 40 000 petrol attendants would be in jeopardy. A further development would be the elimination of small garagemen, faced with the competition between filling stations coupled to other large undertakings such as chain stores. This would create further undesirable results. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 6]

COFFEE INDUSTRY--BARBERTON--The production of coffee in South Africa would save foreign exchange while creating a decentralised, labour intensive industry, the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Mr Sarel Hayward said yesterday. Speaking at the opening of the Kofkor coffee processing plant in Barberton, he said South Africa imported coffee worth R48 million a year. Work opportunities could be created at an average capital investment of R11 000 a worker against R20 000 each spent on decentralised industry. The first step towards a prospering coffee industry would be a successful marketing campaign to teach consumers to use better quality coffee, Mr Hayward said. The Government had asked the Industrial Development Corporation to research the possibility of developing the coffee industry for small farmers within the existing infrastructure. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 p 12]

CSO: 3400/429

UGANDA

UPC OFFICIAL BRIEFS CHINESE VISITORS

Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 36

[Text]

THE Uganda People's Congress (UPC) is dedicated to centralise authority and created more power in the hands of the people at the grass-root level.

This was stated by the Assistant Secretary-General of UPC, Mrs. Cecil Ogwal to the Chinese Communist Party delegation, when they visited the UPC Secretariat last week.

Mrs. Ogwal said that the UPC is basically a mass party that does not discriminate against anyone because of tribe, religion, or any other affiliations. She said that the party draws its strength from the people hence the need to centralise authority at the grass-root level.

She pointed out that UPC is in control of the whole country and continues to grow from strength to strength. She added that even in those areas where the opposition was strong, UPC has managed to capture them because people have come to realise that there is no other party that can lead this country.

The Assistant Secretary-General dismissed as baseless, foreign press propaganda that the bandits are over-running the country. She said that while there are some pockets of banditry, we are busy combing them out.

Mrs. Ogwal explained to the delegation that the main economic policy of the UPC,

soon after returning to office in 1980, was based on rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the destruction of the social and economic infrastructure during the fascist regime.

She said that UPC put a big emphasis on the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector which had to be done in phases. She added that there was also a need for emergency operations which are basic for human life.

The Administrative Secretary at the UPC secretariat Mr. Dent Ochaya Lakidi said that the party structure at the secretariat with different department founded in 1980 took care of the changing world and gives room for easy communication and mobilisation of the people.

He expressed gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party for the assistance it has rendered to Uganda so far. He said that given our recent history and desire to rehabilitate the country we shall always go to genuine friends for assistance.

Mr. Ochaya Lakidi clearly stated that the basic assistance of friendship, co-operation, moral support and understanding that Uganda needs most has been extended to the people of Uganda by the Chinese Communist Party. He added that other things that can be given are just additional.

The leader of the delegation Mr. Jiang Hwang said that it is

important that both countries understand each other as it is the only way that relationships can be strengthened. He explained that China bases her friendship with other countries on four principles of independence, equality, non-interference in each others affairs and mutual respect. He said that based on these principles China is freindly to more than 150 countries.

At a dinner given in honour of the visiting delegation, the Minister for Planning and Economic Development who is also the Governor of Milton Obote Foundation (MOF) Mr. Sam Odaka said that MOF is all out to fight poverty and ignorance and thanked CPC for all assistances it has given MOF to achieve these goals.

CSO: 340C/444

UGANDA

TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA REPORTEDLY FROZEN

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] UGANDA is reported to have suspended or cutt off direct trade link with the Republic of Korea known as South Korea, unconfirmed sources said.

The order to suspend the trade is reported to have originated high up in the government quarters, but, no reason was given.

Businessmen who had gone to the Advisory Board of trade to obtain import licences for South Korea complain that they had been refused the licences and told that no more direct imports from South Korea.

One official of the Advisory Board of trade commented that South Korean goods were inferior.

But when Focus contacted the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce, the Acting Secretary General commented that he was not aware on the ban on import licences on Korea.

He even declined to comment on the reports that trade between Uganda and South Korea was terminated saying "I can't comment on that issue but the fact is that we still have the Ponny cars on the road."

However, another well informed source at the National Chamber of Commerce confirmed that the trade had been suspended with the last consignment of Ponny cars from Suoth Korea having been in last January. But he declined to comment whether the ban had any political motive.

South Korea has had a thriving trade with Uganda since 1979 mainly in the South Korean cars of Ponny, and Stella which had proved fit on Ugandan roads.

South Korea had donated a number of vehicles to Uganda and are mainly in the Prisons department, Health department, Presidents's office etc.

If the reports of the ban of direct imports from Korea become true, then it means that Ugandan businessmen will have to go through a third party, like Kenya for Korean goods especially spares for the Ponny cars now so common in Uganda.

CSO: 3400/445

UGANDA

SSEMOGERERE'S 'BLACK BOOK' PROJECT PRAISED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 24 Apr 85 pp 7-8

[Commentary: "The Black Book"]

[Text] The Black Book marks the end of the road for cunning, self-seeking, self-imposed, political leaders who rob the people of their inalienable human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Human Rights Charter. Man's birth-rights include, of course, the right to life and property as well as the freedom of expression and association: like belonging to a religion or political party of one's own free choice.

The Black Book makes self-seekers "shudder..." It spells awe and fear of the disaster that will, sooner or later, befall the few intent on abuses of power and bent on swindling the electorate by rigging elections. Or, those bent on intimidating, terrorising and torturing fellow Ugandans and others prone to extortion, looting, embezzlement, wanton killings, etc..

The Black Book project has no precedent in our history. After the second world war, the allied powers and the state of Isreal carried out something akin to the Black Book exercise; but this was a "post-facto enterprize". The exercise was directed at identifying Hitler's agents in the torture chambers, extortion squads, anti-semitic wanton killings and mass-murders of the Jews in Germany during the second world war. Hitler's agents were brought to book for their crimes against humanity. Special tribunals were rapidly set up to try those blacklisted. Yet more of them died expeditiously if they were not courageous enough to take their own lives in advance like Hitler himself did. Those who had fled into exile, even as far away as Argentina (S. America) were effectively identified and brought back to stand trial. Some fugitives changed their names and underwent plastic surgery. Their faces and other features were completely changed so as to make them look completely different. Nevertheless, they were located and indentified for recompess. Recently, the Black Book caught up with Hitler's accomplice in Venezuela (S. America) a whole 40 years since! We therefore regard the Black Book project as a sure bet to both the tyrants and the oppressed, that justice is guaranteed to take its course.

What course the Uganda Black Book project will take remains to be seen. The Black Book is a self-discovery. It is a beautiful project announced only

recently by Hon Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, the Democratic Party (DP) President and Leader of the Opposition. It is a hilarious echo in today's Uganda which is torn between what Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs in U.S Department of State, in his Uganda report to the U.S Congress Committee, termed as "horrendous" violations of Human Rights in Uganda on the one hand, and on the other Uganda's greedy leaders preying on the public and private property of the citizenry.

The Black Book was announced as a crescendo to the pitch-high DP's 30th Anniversary Celebrations. It is a running commentary of political persecution and economic deprivation. DP is a singular party nurtured by the blood of its political martyrs. The Black Book therefore, raised Ugandans' ray of hope and confidence in the years ahead. Here is an effective weapon, therefore, not only for the DP supporters, but for all victims of man's inhumanity to man. In almost every other home in certain regions of Uganda today there is a witness of an organised or institutionalised crime perpetuated against a relative or friend or a neighbour, if not against the person himself.

According to Hon Ssemogerere, everyone ought to keep a "Black Book" like a secret notebook in which one registers particulars relating to an offence against basic human rights including the name and possibly address or whereabouts of the offender, and witnesses on the scene. The more relevant details, the better to guarantee effective quick remedy. In the light of the prevailing violations of human rights in Uganda by the powers-that-are, a Black Book is necessary in order to identify those who frustrate the process of democracy.

People of goodwill have been urged to secretly send or bring their Black Book information to the DP Headquarters, where appropriate action shall be taken at home and abroad. The DP is decided "to settle for peace and the democratic process" and to deter violence in politics.

CSO: 3400/444

UGANDA

BRIEFS

BALLOT BOX ACCUSATION--A truck-load of ballot boxes was seen being unpacked and stored in the Kampala District Commissioner's office at Wandegeya 2 km from Kampala on Bombo Road on Wednesday, 27/2/85, at around 4.45 p.m. an eye-witness told MUNNANSI. The truck was a BED-FORD, light-green in colour. One curious fellow who spotted the vehicle on Namirembe Road followed it up to Wandegeya. Some boxes, sources said, were labelled with the UPC party emblem. Now that the new Electoral Commission has been appointed, one wonders whether these ballot boxes are presumably for the forthcoming general elections. [Text] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 1 Mar 85 p 2]

EDITOR ACCUSES DP--THE Chief Editor of THE PEOPLE, Mr. Dick Nyai has expressed an opinion that the Democratic party has now clearly identified itself with and shown its support for bandits. He quotes Ssemogerere's letter addressed to President Obote as carried by MUNNANSI of 13th March and traces the activities of the Democratic Party since the 1980 General Elections. He concludes that the majority members of the Democratic Party who are nationalistic in outlook would definitely reject violence and the leadership of Paul Ssemogerere. [Text] [Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 18 Mar 85 p 1]

61 BODIES FOUND--THE bodies of 61 people believed to have been murdered last week by unknown assailants were found in three locations in the troubled Luwero triangle near Kampala, Ugandan newspapers reported on Saturday. The DAILY STAR quoted opposition member of parliament, Mr. Evaristo Nyanzi, as saying that a truck believed to be of the Ugandan Army had taken 33 people to a secluded spot near Kibutu village, 364 kilometres west of Kampala, where they were "hacked, bayoneted or shot" to death. The opposition Democratic Party newspaper, MUNNAISI, said that last Sunday 20 persons believed to be "detainees" from Makindye barracks were transported in an Ugandan Army truck to Kasangati, north of Kampala, and shot dead. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 85 p 32]

STRANGERS HACKED TO DEATH--THIRTY-ONE people were hacked to death in Uganda's central district of Mpigi last week, the Kampala vernacular daily paper, MUNNO, reported in Kampala on Saturday. It quoted opposition Member of Parliament Evaristo Nyanzi as saying that the killings took place in Kibutu village, in Muduma sub-country. He said the victims were driven to the area in a lorry and were hacked to death with machetes. Only one person escaped, Munno said, and the bodies were buried in three graves, each containing about

10 bodies. It said government officials had visited the scene and that Mr. Nyanzi had called for an official investigation. None of the bodies were identified before they were buried as the people killed, all young men, were strangers in the area, the newspaper added. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 85 p 32]

CSO: 3400/444

ZAMBIA

BROKEN NAVIGATION SYSTEM AT AIRPORT THREATENS SAFETY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] The navigation aid system at the Livingstone Airport is out of order and this poses a great danger to aircraft overflying the town, telecommunications officer for the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr Haggins Mwale said yesterday.

Mr Mwale told Minister of State for Power Transport and Communications, Mr Simon Kalaba, who toured the Livingstone Airport that aircraft flying high could not be given proper direction.

He said the system has been out of order due to old cables and machinery for the Very High Direction Finder (VDF).

Mr Mwale explained that the VDF has not been in operation for the past seven years due to corroded cables.

He also told the minister that the Livingstone Airport was lacking a very high frequency omni range power (VOR) due to worn out cables.

"But for this problem we can easily contact Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC), in Livingstone to work on the cables if given the green light from our headquarters," he said.

He said his department needed new equipment to replace the obsolete telecommunications machinery.

Earlier, Mr Kalaba was told by another official from the Department of Civil Aviation that the tielights supposed to link Zambia to Zimbabwe were also out of order.

He was told that without the tielight, aircraft from Zambia flying to the Zimbabwean side are not given proper direction.

But Mr Kalaba informed staff at the department that Parliament had approved K1 million for the replacement of obsolete aviation equipment throughout the country.

He wondered why the department in Livingstone was complaining about the problems of obsolete machinery when they were given money to start renovating the old equipment.

"This is why I am here because I want to trace how the money allocated for various projects throughout the country is being utilised," he said.

On the lighting system at the airport, Mr Kalaba was told that the runway lighting system was out of order and a Lusaka-based electrical firm had been engaged to work on the project.

But the minister expressed surprise that although K200,000 had been approved for the project, nothing had been utilised so far and the project was at a standstill.

He appealed to the contractors, who are also working on another project at the International Airport to expedite the repairing of the runway lighting system.

At the Meteorological Department, Mr Kalaba was told that the anemometer (an instrument used to determine speed and direction of wind) was out of order.

Meteorological Department officer, Mr Durton Nanja said the situation was bad because if not given proper information on the direction of the wind aircraft coming from opposite directions would easily crash.

Mr Nanja said that his department was facing a critical shortage of transport and reliable communication equipment.

He said because of the problem of communication, data collected from Livingstone is sometimes not sent to Lusaka on time.

At the Fire Brigade, Mr Kalaba was told by the divisional fire officer, Mr Boniface Mulenga that his unit was experiencing a serious shortage of transport.

He said his unit had only one old fire engine and an ambulance which were limping due to the crippling shortage of tyres.

Meanwhile, Mr Kalaba said the purchase of the new radar system for the International Airport had been deferred due to financial problems.

CSO: 3400/433

ZAMBIA

SOVIETS PROPOSE TECHNOLOGICAL, AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 May 85 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE Soviet Union has suggested a number of projects it intends to undertake in Zambia to help the country attain self-sufficiency in food production, manpower development and industrial development.

According to a statement released by the Soviet Embassy at the weekend, the Soviet Union has already submitted plans to the Zambian government of its intention to open a two thousand hectares State farm to boost the country's food production programme.

The country has also submitted proposals for the delivery of land clearing equipment, the carrying out of geological prospecting works for solid minerals and preparation of a metallogenic map of Zambia.

The Soviet Union has also submitted proposals for rendering technical assistance in construction of metallurgical works with an annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes.

Apart from these proposals, the Soviet Union also intends to assist Zambia in constructing agricultural and power engineering centres and centres for introduction of advanced technology for processing of lean copper ores.

The statement was issued on the occasion of Soviet celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Second

By Business Mail Staff

World War victory over the Nazis by the allies.

According to the statement, the Soviet Union has expanded its aid to Zambia since the country got its independence in 1964 mainly aimed at helping train local personnel, by assigning teachers for secondary schools and professors at the University of Zambia.

The long term plan of development of Zambia's power engineering sector has also been prepared with the help of the Soviet specialists," adds the statement.

•President Julius Nyerere has told Tanzanians that they could still import certain goods if they had foreign exchange abroad, reports ZANA.

Dr Nyerere, who was speaking to hundreds of Dar es-Salaam leaders, warned, however, that smugglers stood no chance in benefitting from the adjustment in the country's trade regulations.

•Central bank governors from member-states of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of East and Southern African states have agreed on procedures for clearing

ZAMBIA

SWEDEN, NORWAY TO INCREASE AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 18 May 85 p 1

[Text] **SWEDEN has increased its aid programme to Zambia by K3.8 million bringing to K47.5 million the total grants the country is expected to give within the next one year.**

The grants were secured after discussions held between Zambia and Swedish officials in Lusaka on development cooperation.

A bigger portion of the allocation will be pumped into the agricultural sector, health and education.

Sweden has also pledged to increase import support programme to help the country reduce its balance of payment problems.

Through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Sweden is expected to help women accelerate rural development through programmes intended for them.

Earlier, the head of the Swedish delegation, Mrs Brita Ostberg said SIDA was very willing to continue assisting Zambia in many areas of cooperation.

She said that the agency was impressed with the manner in which Zambia has been utilising Swedish aid.

Meanwhile, Norway has pledged to increase financial aid and other forms of assistance to Zambia next year, it was learnt yesterday.

Assistant Resident Representative of the volunteer section of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Mrs Eli Selven said her government was very willing to help Zambia score successes in her development programmes.

Mrs Selven was speaking in an interview on the eve of the 171st anniversary of Norway.

Through NORAD, the Norwegian government, she said has this year already released K37 million to boost agriculture, develop water resources, help in the maintenance of secondary schools and as commodity assistance.

"When we hold country discussions with officials from the Ministry of Finance next April, the Norwegian government is likely to increase the grant to Zambia," she said.

Mrs Selven who will be leaving the country next month at the expiry of her three-year contract, said her government gave Zambia K30 million in aid last year.

NORAD, she said has also dispatched 40 Norwegian experts and 45 volunteers who have been deployed throughout the country to help needy people and organisations.

On the volunteers alone, Norway was spending over K2.5 million per year through salaries, pre-courses for volunteers including lectures in Zambian languages while in Norway.

The volunteers, she said, were placed in three main categories — agriculture, the social sector and the handicapped where they look after the disabled people.

Citing the Mandevu Youth project in Lusaka, Mrs Selven said 20 young people at the institution were being assisted by Norwegian volunteers to gain training in carpentry, bricklaying, sewing, knitting and gardening.

CSO: 3400/434

ZAMBIA

RIISING CRIME ALONG ZAIREAN BORDER WORRIES MP

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 May 85 p 3

[Text]

CHIFUBU Member of Parliament, Mr Godfrey Simasiku, has called for intensive police patrols and an all out operation clean-up in Kawama Shanty township, notorious for burglary and smuggling, because of its proximity to the Zairean border.

Addressing a public meeting at Kawama Market over the weekend, Mr Simasiku said what was happening in the area cannot be allowed to continue in Zambia.

Mr Simasiku made this remark when Party officials complained bitterly about daily burglaries, hoodlignism, rapes, muggings, smuggling and general breakdown of law and order.

Mr Simasiku urged the police and Party militants to carry out a thorough operation clean-up to flush out criminals and smugglers in a bid to allow people in the area to live normal and peaceful lives.

"I appeal to the Party and its government to look at the problems confronting Kawama in their proper perspective. What is happening here cannot be allowed to continue," Mr Simasiku said.

He said some immigration laws should be repealed and toughened because presently aliens were taking advantage of the loopholes in the outdated laws and were walking in and out of Zambia at will.

The MP urged the police to come forward and advise the Party and its government about some of the inherent

laws which were making their work as law enforcing agencies difficult.

He also urged residents in the area to come out in full force and help the police combat crime, and gave them 30 days in which to raise funds and put up a school on self-help basis.

Meanwhile, Copperbelt Province Political Secretary, Mr Raphael Mwale has urged women in Chililabombwe to work hand in hand with security forces to end smuggling, ZANA reports.

Mr Mwale made the call when he officially opened a two-day district Women's League conference at Lubengele Welfare Hall at the weekend.

He said smuggling was illegal and should be stopped at all costs throughout the country.

He appealed to the women to strengthen their league and help to expose smugglers so that they are brought to book.

He called on the participants to come up with a resolution, which would effectively wipe out smuggling in the district and urged professional and working women to join the Women's League to strengthen it.

He said it was saddening to note that only average Zam-

bian women participated actively in the Women's League while the professional and working womenfolk tended to shun Party activities.

Mr Mwale reminded them not to forget that they owed their education and jobs to the Party.

The PPS advised the women to participate in the economic development of the country by forming co-operatives to boost food production.

ZAMBIA

SIKAZWE EXPLAINS RADIO BROADCAST BLACKOUT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 18 May 85 p 1

[Text]

RADIO Zambia yesterday failed to broadcast the morning news bulletin at 0700 hours because the only Land-Rover which newscasters and other employees rely upon broke down on the way to the studios.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, Mr Ian Sikazwe confirmed the news blackout and said the newscasters and other workers were not to blame.

"Their only Land-Rover broke down on the way to the station. They tried to hitch hike, but they could not make it to the studios in time," Mr Sikazwe said.

The permanent secretary, who visited the Mass Media Complex which houses Zambia Broadcasting Services, Zambia Information Services and Zambia News Agency, appealed to the government to find a lasting solution to the acute transport shortage now threatening smooth operations.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee, Mr Fines Bulwayo was told on Wednesday this week during his familiarisation tour of the Mass Media Complex that inadequate transport and other operational problems could seriously affect operations.

ZBS acting director, Mr Saboi Sishimba said there was only one Land-Rover to ferry television and radio crew while the newsroom had only two typewriters for reporters who compile news bulletins.

"If nothing urgent is done, then we shall fail to discharge our duties of informing, educating and entertaining the public," Mr Sishimba told the MCC who was accompanied by Information and Broadcasting Services Minister, Mr Cosmas Chibanda.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Mr Sikazwe has said that lack of training and material were the main constraints his ministry was facing, although the necessary equipment was available.

Mr Sikazwe was speaking on Thursday after he took visiting Dutch Rotarians and their wives on a conducted tour of the Zambia Broadcasting Services (ZBS), Zambia News Agency (ZANA) and the Zambia Information Service at the Mass Media Complex.

He hoped that the Rotarians from Helmon in Holland, Dr Werner Koch, Dr Herman van Vlissingen and their wives will give the Rotarians in Holland the message to give them an insight of what is happening in Zambia.

Speaking later, Dr Koch and Dr Van Vlissingen said they were overwhelmed with what they saw during the two-and-half week's stay in Zambia. They leave for home tomorrow.

•The Zambia News Agency (ZANA) reported yesterday that Zambia Broadcasting Services had been turned into a corporation with immediate effect.

The story was attributed to the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Services, Mr Samson Mukando who made the announcement when he officially closed the East, Central and Southern African Commonwealth Broadcasting Association meeting in Livingstone.

It has now transpired that the contents of the story do not reflect the current situation regarding the status of ZBS as the matter is still receiving active consideration by the Party and its government.

ZAMBIA

ANTI-PARTY ALIENS COULD LOSE LAND

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 85 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT will with immediate effect repossess land from foreigners proved to be working against the interests of the State, Lands and Natural Resources Minister of State Mr Cosmas Masongo warned yesterday.

Mr Masongo said aliens who acquired land in the past will not be interfered with but that they risk forfeiting it if proved abusive, arrogant and anti-Party.

The Minister of State issued the warning in Ndola at the start of his tour of the Copperbelt Province to brief council authorities on the new system of allocating land, plots and farms.

Mr Masongo emphasised that under the new system, no foreigners will be allocated land.

"To avoid corruption in the allocation of land, the Party at section, branch and ward levels will be involved in the allocation to their respective councils," Mr Masongo said.

He explained that the move is aimed at giving power to the people to stamp out corruption as it would not be possible for an individual to oil the hands of all people who would be involved in the allocation of land.

Under the new system, Mr Masongo said ward officials will decide who should be given land, plots or farms and that their reports would be submitted to councillors in their council meetings.

He said councillors will then forward the names to the Commissioner of Lands.

Mr Masongo also said that his Ministry was currently looking into the problem of high rates and service charges especially in Lusaka where it had now become extremely impossible for an ordinary Zambian to acquire land.

Government last March imposed restrictions on granting of land to aliens and sealed loopholes which in the past allowed non-Zambians to easily acquire arable land.

The restrictions were contained in the Land (Conversion of Titles) (Amendment) Bill which was unanimously passed in Parliament on March 29, following a heated debate.

The legislation stated that with effect from April 1, this year, no land in Zambia will be granted, alienated, transferred or leased to a non-Zambian.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA RELIEVES CHILUMBA OF POST FOR IRREGULARITIES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has relieved Kasama District Governor, Mr Alfred Chilumba, of his post because of irregularities in his performance.

Confirming this yesterday, Acting Administrative Secretary at Freedom House, Mr Franklin Malawo said he had received a copy of the letter addressed to Mr Chilumba from President Kaunda relieving him of his post with immediate effect.

The reasons for the dismissal were that Mr Chilumba had been involved in a number of irregularities in his official duties. Mr Malawo declined to elaborate.

"I confirm that we received a copy of the letter addressed to the District Governor from President Kaunda relieving him of his post with immediate effect.

"The reason, is that there have been a number of irregularities in his official dealings. I cannot go further than that," Mr Malawo said.

A Zambia News Agency [ZANA] dispatch from Kasama yesterday quoted Northern Province Permanent Secretary, Mr Isaac Manda as saying Mr Chilumba received the letter from State House on Monday.

Officials at the district offices said Mr Manda led a team of Police and Security officers on Tuesday afternoon and locked Mr Chilumba's office.

Mr Chilumba's secretary was yesterday found operating from the foyer of the Governor's annex

because her office was also locked.

Armed police stood guard at the District Governor's office and according to the officials, Mr Chilumba who is Member of Parliament for Kasama left for Lusaka on Tuesday.

Early this month, President Kaunda dropped Chinsali Governor, Mr Ignatius Ngosa at a State House Press conference at which he also announced other changes.

Mr Ngosa is Member of Parliament for Shiwang'andu.

ZAMBIA

MASONGO CLAIMS CORRUPTION CRIPPLED DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 May 85 p 5

[Text]

CORRUPTION, frustration and lack of co-ordination between junior and senior officers have crippled the Department of Lands.

The operations of the department are in such a chaotic state that some applications for land title deeds made six years ago have not yet been processed.

This was disclosed in Kitwe yesterday by Minister of State for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Cosmas Masongo, when he addressed councillors and council chief officers at the civic centre.

Mr Masongo said while some influential people got their land title deeds within a month through bribery, ordinary people were facing severe delays in having their applications processed.

Some junior officers were working under frustration because seniors ignored them and this had led to a pile-up of applications for title deeds at the department, the minister said.

He said due to lack of co-ordination among junior and

By Mail Reporter

senior staff some files containing applications for title deeds had gone missing.

He said as a result of these problems, his ministry was planning to introduce a computerised system of recording file numbers of applications made to ensure they were attended to promptly.

Mr Masongo said immediately money was made available, the new computerised system would be introduced because the ministry could not allow the present chaotic operations at the department to continue.

"We at the ministry want to tighten screws in the department because we under-

stand the important role it plays in the development of the nation. We have identified the problems," he said.

Mr Masongo also urged councillors throughout Zambia to exercise their full powers and block people with sinister motives from acquiring land in their areas without the consent of their councils.

Councils should also play a key role in discouraging squatters in their areas by advising people living in illegal compounds to go back to their villages to contribute towards the nation's food production programme.

He noted that Zambia had a lot of unproductive people squatting along the line of rail, who could be adequately mobilised to produce food in their respective villages.

"We cannot, as a nation, afford to keep feeding people squatting along the line of rail when land is lying idle in various parts of the country. Squatters should be discouraged and people must be told to go back to their villages," Mr Masongo said.

In his introductory remarks, Kitwe Governor, Shiyenge Kapini called on the ministry to consider decentralising power of granting title deeds to district councils to enable them deal with cases expeditiously.

He said councils should be allowed to operate their own land registers because this would save a lot of time and money currently being spent on referring cases to the Commissioner of Lands in Lusaka.

He said for example, his council intended building 200 medium cost houses in Riverside residential area for sale in a period of two years on a revolving fund basis but because of delays in acquiring title deeds, the project had not been executed as originally planned.

Legal formalities involved in acquiring title deeds was another matter of great concern because in most cases this involved hiring lawyers at exorbitant fees.

ZAMBIA

SHAPI ADDRESSES DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN ARMY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Lack of accommodation in army barracks has greatly contributed to falling standards of discipline in the defence force, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, said yesterday.

Commenting on the need for maintaining good public relations, he told the officers that the army was not an island but an instrument for keeping peace and stability in the country.

He said he was aware that stories had sometimes been published to tarnish the image of the defence force in the eyes of the public at home and abroad.

As enemies will continue to churn out propaganda to divide the army, Mr Shapi urged the officers to correct the impression through the strengthening of the public relations unit.

He added that to enable the Press exercise self-restraint, the army must move closer to it to minimise misunderstanding between the defence force and citizens.

In this regard, Mr Shapi directed the army public relations unit to intensify its campaign to inform the public about the defence force.

Any army, Mr Shapi noted cannot succeed in its efforts to win a battle without total support from members of the public.

The security chief also emphasised the need for a high standard of combat readiness and military proficiency.

To defend Zambia's territory, Mr Shapi said it was necessary for troops to be able to do organised operations under all weather circumstances and emerge victorious on the battlefield.

Troops should be able to act wisely and effectively in any combat situation and in the use of armament and technical equipment with the highest effectiveness," Mr Shapi said.

He urged the officer cadets to consider the military, geographical and strategic position of the country in southern Africa which he said called for high combat readiness of its troops.

Mr Shapi, however, reminded them that modern weapons and technological means of combat alone did not add up to the type of soldier the country wanted to mould.

He said Government was aware that the shortage of accommodation had forced some militants to live outside the barracks and that this had eroded disciplinary control.

But Mr Shapi warned that living outside the barracks should not be used as a scapegoat for being indisciplined because a soldier was always an ambassador of the defence force where ever he was.

He said this in Kabwe when he officiated at a passout parade of officer cadets at Kohima Barracks.

He said the highest degree of discipline was expected of them regardless of where they lived, adding: "Bad seeds should be immediately removed from the force before they contaminate others."

He said it was an embarrassment to the nation to hear of indiscipline in the defence force. Mr Shapi said military tradition demanded that officers should conduct themselves in a disciplined manner whether on duty or not.

"It is for this reason that the profession is held in high esteem everywhere in the world. The highest degree of discipline is expected of you at all times, because to be able to lead, you yourselves must be disciplined," he said.

Mr Shapi emphasised that although the Party and its Government was doing everything possible to solve their problems, they must understand that it may take long because of the economic situation the country was facing.

"I want it understood that against these economic odds, it will take some time to solve your problems. But as revolutionary and dynamic militants, I am confident you will take the rough with the smooth and join hands in nation building," Mr Shapi said.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA PROMOTES TEMBO TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has promoted Army Commander Major-General Christon Tembo to Lieutenant-General with effect from April 24, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Gen Tembo recently replaced General Malimba Masheke who was appointed Minister of Defence.

The spokesman said the President has also appointed Brigadier-General Garry Kalenge, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Zambia Army and promoted him to the rank of Major-General.

Both the appointment and promotion are effective from May 25.

The President has also promoted Colonel Arthur Mwanza to Brigadier-General and will replace Gen. Kalenge at Defence Ministry Headquarters.

Col. Mwanza's appointment is also effective from May 25.

•President Kaunda left for Mfuwe in the Luangwa Game Park for his 15-day working holiday.

President Kaunda was seen off at the Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary-General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shapi, members of the Central Committee and other senior Party and Government officials.

CSO: 3400/432

ZAMBIA

TEMBO CALLS FOR IMPROVING OFFICER QUALITY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

ARMY Commander, Lieutenant General, Christon Tembo, warned in Kabwe yesterday that misfits in the army would be flushed out in a bid to clean the institution.

Speaking at the specialist officer cadet commissioning parade held at Kohima Barracks, Gen Tembo said:

"We are not going to carry any passengers as we only have sufficient space for officers who can contribute positively to the good work of the army."

The army needs good quality personnel to serve the nation, and those who prove to be a misfit will be shunted to their rightful place in the backyard of society to leave the clean personnel unsoiled, Gen. Tembo warned.

He said anything short of dedication and commitment to duty would be an unwritten application by officers to leave the army.

Gen. Tembo told his audience, which included Central Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Rankin Sikasula, Defence Minister, General Malimba Mashoko and other Party leaders, that the importance of having a clean, and high quality personnel in the army could not be questioned.

"It is our conviction that we should not sacrifice quality for quantity because if we do not have a well-trained group, we may end up with a mob that will not be manageable," he said.

He pointed out that a good commander would rather have a platoon which he could take to the right place and carry out a mission than a mob-like battalion which would be scattered in wrong places and fail to carry out its task.

He said this after observing that out of the 20 recruits who had been selected to undergo the specialist training, only 11 managed to complete.

Gen. Tembo said the introduction of specialists in the force should be seen as one of the efforts to implement the modernization process in the army.

ZAMBIA

MINES ADOPT POLICIES TO RETAIN QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has introduced graduate inducement allowances to stem the exodus of qualified personnel from the mining industry.

This was disclosed in Kitwe yesterday when Luapula Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya and ZIMCO director-general, Mr James Mapoma visited ZCCM Nkana Division.

ZCCM manager for Personnel Services at head office, Mr Malfred Chiwika informed the two leaders that the introduction of the graduate inducement allowances was particularly aimed at retaining qualified Zambian graduates.

The inducement allowances had been tailored to make graduates feel contented with their jobs in the mining industry because of the competitive salaries and conditions of service offered in other employment sectors.

He said ZCCM had noted that some of the resignations of Zambian graduates on the mines were a result of frustrations among Zambian graduates and the introduction of graduate inducement allowances was aimed at correcting this.

He said only last year two highly qualified Zambian pharmacists at ZCCM Mufulira Division resigned from the mining industry for greener pastures.

It was hoped the inducement allowance would correct the situation because ZCCM would be able to compete effectively with other employers.

Briefing the two leaders on the operations of Nkana Division, general manager, Mr Peter Hensen said lack of adequate foreign exchange was hampering production at the division because

the much needed spare parts to service the machinery and plant were not easily available.

The cost saving measures embarked upon by the division were being frustrated because more money was used to service existing spares and machinery in the plant which could not be replaced because of foreign exchange shortage.

He said presently, the division was only allocated K56.6 million annually to buy spares and replace machinery which was only 30 per cent of the amount of foreign exchange required for the division to operate efficiently and effectively.

But despite these difficulties, Nkana Division was operating two shifts a day to manufacture some of the spares required locally and rehabilitate some machinery.

The division had also engaged the services of some private Zambian companies to enable it meet its spare parts requirements, Mr Hensen said.

The general manager stressed that despite the production of some spare parts locally, emphasis was placed on international safety standards to ensure smooth production.

He however, made it clear that some of the operational problems being faced at the division could be greatly alleviated if more foreign exchange was made available because the division had the potential to contribute positively to Zambia's copper and cobalt production.

Mr Mumpanshya's delegation later visited Chibuluma Division in Kalulushi.

•(ZCCM) Nkana Division has embarked on a long-term programme to increase cobalt output in order to fully exploit the rising price of the metal on the world market.

The division was this year geared to produce 4,100 tonnes of cobalt for export unlike last year when only 3,607 tonnes were produced.

This was said yesterday by ZCCM Nkana Division Metallurgical manager, Mr John Aird when visiting Botswana Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Festus Magoje and his Zambian counterpart, Mr Evans Willima toured the division.

Mr Aird informed the visiting leaders that the price of cobalt on the international market was very encouraging because of its increasing demand which had been prompted by its massive use in jet engines and other super-alloy related industries.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA APPOINTS NYIRENDA NAMBOARD MANAGER

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has appointed Major-General Charles Nyirenda as National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBOARD) acting General Manager with immediate effect.

General Nyirenda who is Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) General Manager takes over from Mr George Chabwera who was sent on an indefinite forced leave in December last year.

Announcing General Nyirenda's appointment in Lusaka yesterday, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development General Kingsley Chinkuli said "NAMBOARD requires not only an ordinary man but a crusader."

He said in view of the enormous task NAMBOARD has been given during this year's marketing season, the organisation cannot function effectively without a general manager.

General Chinkuli said the organisation needed the services of someone to ensure that the new arrangements are carried out smoothly.

In an effort to further streamline NAMBOARD operations, General Chinkuli announced changes in the composition of the board under which the incumbent chairman Mr E. Chirwa has been removed.

The minister did not, however, disclose the name of the new board chairman but indicated other members have also been removed to bring in "fresh blood."

Meanwhile, General Chinkuli who was addressing a press conference announced the establishment of Zambia Tobacco Corporation Limited (ZTCL) which takes over the functions of the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ) which will now operate as a skeleton board.

He said the new company will be directly answerable to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and will operate along the same lines as Lint Company of Zambia (Lintco) which he said was a "success story."

General Chinkuli said the new company was being set up to spearhead the sale of tobacco as it was an important cash crop which government cannot afford to ignore.

ZAMBIA

INCREASED PRICES, INCENTIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 85 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has announced increased producer prices for agricultural produce and several other incentives for farmers during the 1985/86 season.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, General Kingsley Chinkuli told a press conference in Lusaka yesterday that the revised producer prices and bonuses for early delivery of maize to registered depots would come into effect on May 1, next year.

A 90kg bag of Grade A maize now pegged at K28.32 has gone up to K33, representing a 17 per cent rise while a 50kg bag of Grade A sunflower, which costs K27.88 would fetch K31.70, an increase of 14 per cent, and the same quantity of Grade B sunflower, which has just been introduced will cost K26.

Shelled Chalimbana groundnuts (Grade A) has risen to K110 from K91.67 for every 80kg bag, an increase of 20 per cent, Makulu Red Grade A has gone up from K65 to K75, a rise of 15 per cent.

Unshelled Chalimbana groundnuts (Grade A), which presently cost K22.65 per 80kg will fetch K27.50, an increase of 20 per cent, the same quantity of Makulu Red will go up from K17.85 to K20.60, reflecting a 15 per cent rise.

A 90kg bag of soya beans now selling at K60.90 will cost K78.00, an 80kg bag of paddy rice will cost K45 instead of K40 for every 80kg bag, wheat/barley, which sells at K45.20 for a 90kg bag, will cost K62 while a 90kg bag of sorghum presently costing K26.90 will go up to K31.35.

Millet will cost K42.80 per 90kg bag instead of the present K38.10, the producer price for cassava has risen from 30n per kg to 50n and cot-

ton price has gone up from 67n to 84n per kg, Virginia tobacco will sell at K4.20 per kg instead of the present K3.45 while Barley tobacco now pegged at K2.30 will cost K3 per kg.

Top Grade kenaf will cost K1.50, Second Grade K1.20 and Low Grade K1.00 per kg while cashewnuts would also cost K1.00 per kg.

Gen. Chinkuli said the decision to increase the producer prices for the next season has been necessitated by rising operational costs incurred by farmers.

For instance, the interest rate has risen from 12.5 to 15 per cent, labour costs have gone up by 30 per cent, transport by 33 per cent, tractor hire rates by 40 per cent, agrochemicals and fuel prices have also risen considerably.

"A combination of these factors has made it imperative for the Party and its government to increase the producer prices to make farming continue to be attractive," the minister said.

The Party and its government has also decided to introduce what he termed "floor prices" for all controlled agricultural commodities except maize.

This means that the newly announced prices will merely act as minimum prices a farmer can get for his produce. Farmers will be allowed to negotiate for a higher price for their commodity above the new prices depending on the prevailing economic conditions facing a given commodity.

"This should, therefore protect a farmer against unscrupulous traders. The decision to introduce floor pricing in our pricing system is in conformity with the spirit of de-control of retail prices," Gen. Chinkuli explained.

The other major incentive, announced by the minister, was the re-introduction of an early delivery bonus this year for maize delivered to registered depots by the end of July.

He explained that the bonus was in two stages: A farmer who delivers his maize crop to a registered depot during the months of May and June will get K1.00 for each bag, while a farmer who delivers his crop during the month of

July will receive 50n for each bag.

Authorities will be checking the moisture content of the crop to ensure that nobody delivers wet maize.

The minister said: "The idea behind the introduction of an early delivery bonus is to encourage farmers to deliver their maize early to depots so that marketing organisations can have enough time to haul the maize to permanent storage depots on time before the rains.

"It is hoped this decision by the Party and its government will minimize the wastages which have been recurring during the past marketing seasons."

On maize, he said this was the most important crop which must be encouraged until the nation attains a self-sufficiency level. An efficient commercial farmer should produce not less than 65 bags per hectare.

Sunflower production should be increased, but farmers should also pay particular attention to the quality of the crop because the present quality left much to be desired.

Gen. Chinkuli instructed marketing unions buying sunflower from farmers to liaise with ROP and devise proper grading methods.

He said Chalimbana groundnuts had a strong potential for increased production both for domestic food supply and exports. The new price is intended to tap this potential and attract more nuts into the official marketing channels.

Makulu Red groundnuts can supply cooking oil and high protein oil-cake/meal for stockfeeds at lower cost.

He described soyabeans as a vital crop to the economy. Although still an exclusively large-scale commercial crop, it provides oil and cake and the required protein supplement for poultry and pigs that would otherwise be imported.

On rice, he said the price had been constant for three years because the estimated production costs were below the K40 per bag, hence the increase which is intended to attract increased investment.

Wheat was also becoming an important grain in the Zambian economy and the revised price was an "import parity price," which would assist farmers to improve their efficiency to international standards.

He described sorghum as an ideal substitute for maize in both consumption and production, and also an ideal small scale crop. It has a comparative advantage over maize in brewing Chibuku and is a drought-resistant crop.

Seed cotton has developed into a major crop under the auspices of LINTCO. With the devaluation of the Kwacha, cotton should now be able to be exported without it being subsidized.

The Party and its government would also like to promote Virginia tobacco growing because of its foreign exchange earning potential. Cashewnuts, a relatively new crop, has a similar potential.

Kenaf, a new fibre used for making sacking material, is another important import substitution crop which farmers should be encouraged to grow.

LOW POWER DEMAND DELAYS ZAMBEZI DAM CONSTRUCTION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 May 85 p 3

[Text]

By Business Mail Staff

THE CENTRAL African Power Corporation, jointly owned by Zambia and Zimbabwe, has delayed construction of the second dam on Zambezi river due to lack of demand for more electricity.

According to the corporation's latest annual report for last year, the third phase of the site investigations for the proposed Batoka Gorge hydro-electric scheme, 54km downstream from the Victoria Falls, was completed in December, but further work was shelved.

"The works carried out under the main contract awarded in March 1983 comprised exploratory adits, boreholes beneath the river bed and surface trenching on the gorge sides and in the proposed saddle dam valley area.

Geophysical surveys of these areas were also carried out under a separate contract by a specialist firm from Britain.

A consultant's report on the project was received and the investigations proved the suitability of the Batoka site for the construction of a high

arch dam and produced geological and geophysical parameters to enable detailed design investigations to be planned.

"In particular the investigations proved that the foundations for the wall could be of normal depths and leakage was unlikely to be a major problem. Recommendations were also made by the consultants for the remaining investigations required at the site before final design of the dam and underground power stations," says the report.

CSO: 3400/435

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 22, 1985

Debbie ☺